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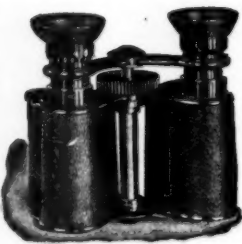
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903.

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Self-respecting Americans who have read of the cordial welcome extended to the European Squadron of the United States Navy at Kiel, at Portsmouth and at Lisbon have been specially gratified with the assurance that at all those ports the officers of our warships did their full share in the matter of entertainment. For every dinner, breakfast, luncheon or other offering of hospitality given in their honor, they gave one, equally attractive, if not a little more so, in return. They had the traditions of American naval hospitality to uphold, and they proved fully equal to the emergency. The cable reports of their successful efforts in that line are particularly pleasing to American readers, who rejoice in the knowledge that the visiting officers of the United States Navy "held its end up" with their German, British and Portuguese entertainers in the genial rivalry of good fellowship and social cheer. Yet back of all these gratifying reports there is an unwritten story of uncomplaining financial self-sacrifice and consequent embarrassment on the part of our Navy officers, which is far from creditable to the American Government. The plain truth is that, in order to make the absolutely necessary return of courtesies extended to them at Kiel, Portsmouth and Lisbon, the officers of the European Squadron had to draw upon their personal means to an extent which, in many cases, has proved or will eventually prove seriously embarrassing. It is estimated that every officer of the Squadron has been obliged to devote to this program of reciprocal entertaining a sum equivalent to fifty per cent. of his pay for three months, as a result of which some officers who have no means beyond their pay will be "hard up" for months to come. They did only what custom and usage required of them. They were not entertaining on their own account. The functions for which they taxed themselves were formal and official, and, morally, at least, obligatory. In other words, they were sent to important foreign ports and required to maintain the American reputation for hospitality by paying for it out of their own pockets! They paid the freight, and the United States Government gets the credit. Reciprocal entertainments of the sort described, when given by officers of the British and German navies, are paid by their respective governments, as they should be, but when given by officers of our Navy under conditions equally exacting, they have to be paid for by the officers themselves, the United States refusing to make any adequate provision for such requirements.

It is needless to dwell upon the rank injustice of this arrangement. We do not believe that it is approved by the American tax payers or that it will be tolerated by Congress when the attention of that body is called to this latest hardship of its victims. Our Navy is large enough and its contact with other navies has become close enough to justify an annual moderate appropriation to be expended under proper restrictions for reciprocal entertainments to the officers of foreign fleets from whom the officers of our own have received courtesies in honor of the American Government. An interesting story is told in illustration of the oppressive system now in vogue. A navy lieutenant was sent, a few years ago, upon a cruise which occupied three years. Before sailing he allotted one-half of his pay to his wife for the support of herself and four children, the amount being barely sufficient for their needs. During the long cruise the lieutenant's ship visited many ports where official courtesies were extended to her officers, who were, of course, required to tax themselves for reciprocal entertainments. The lieutenant, with only one-half of his pay at command, paid one-third of the half on his mess charges, his clothing and other necessities took another third leaving the other third, or one sixth of his full pay, to cancel

his share of the charges for necessary entertaining—a sum so grossly inadequate that he came home at the end of three years of hard work with a poorer outfit than he had when he started and \$1,500 in debt. The injustice of a system which imposes such pecuniary hardship upon an officer is self evident, and the sooner it is remedied the better for the dignity of the Government which tolerates it. It will be remembered that Admiral Farragut, when he was sent abroad after the Civil War in command of the European Squadron, was compelled to expend in entertaining a large part of the saving of his life-time, and that the estate of General Hancock was left practically bankrupt because of the money he was forced to borrow to hold up his end during the Centennial celebration.

Commenting on Secretary Root's unwillingness to accept the resignations of three young officers of the Army except for better reasons than have as yet been presented, the Springfield Republican says: "The Government, according to the Secretary, is entitled to the benefit of the services of officers who have been educated and trained by the Government at considerable expense. Ten years ago young West Pointers were almost driven out of the Service because of the few opportunities to employ them to advantage in a small army. Now they are denied the unrestricted right to leave it whenever they choose to resign their commissions. Mr. Root's reasoning seems plausible, for the Government does have some moral claim upon the men it has educated. But what of the legal aspect of the case? A man who cannot change his profession at will is not a free man." The officers concerned in this matter all belong to the Artillery branch of the Service, and as such have received careful and costly special training at the expense of the Government. One of them entered the United States Military Academy in 1896 pledged to remain in the Service eight years, and is under a perfectly legal contract to do so if the Government shall insist upon it. The contention, therefore, that a man so obligated who cannot change his profession at will "is not a free man" is both fallacious and pernicious. His education at West Point alone cost the Government about \$12,000 in hard cash. Is there any reason why the Government should not require him to fulfill his part of the contract if it is considered needful to the Service? As for the other two officers, both of whom entered the Service by civilian appointment, the case is but slightly different. One of them entered the Regular Service in 1902, while the other entered in 1898, and was graduated from the Artillery School in 1902. These gentlemen accepted their commissions with a full sense of the responsibility involved and, we must assume, with an unqualified resolve to devote themselves permanently and without reserve to their chosen profession. Of course they did not enter into a technical contract to that effect, but we submit that they assumed a moral obligation involving virtually the same conditions—an obligation which is not ethically voidable on mere grounds of personal self-interest. It is absurd to assume that the Government seeks by arbitrary means to retain in the military Service any officer, old or young, no matter how accomplished, who is resolved to quit it. The Service is too attractive, too honorable and too full of opportunity for ambitious, capable and patriotic young Americans to require any such process. We are nevertheless persuaded that it would be most unfortunate for all interests to establish the precedent that an officer after entering the Service of his own accord, fully informed of its conditions and receiving costly special training at Government expense, should be permitted to resign from it merely because he had discovered or thought he had discovered a more profitable field for his talents in another vocation. There is no analogy between employment under a private corporation and employment in the military Service. The corporation may discharge an employee or he may resign from it at will to seek other employment, unless there is a legal contract under which the violator may be restrained by injunction. But the military establishment is supported by the people's money, and the man who enters its service is the employee of the people, who have at least a moral claim upon his services during a period to be determined, not by the employee, but by the Government itself with due regard to its own obligations under the original contract. Those terms obligate the Government to certain conditions as to pay, allowances, transportation, medical attendance, promotion, etc., which pre-suppose permanent service on the part of the individual. In return for those definite obligations the individual surely owes something altogether beyond the mere pledge to remain in the Service only so long as it advances his personal interests.

For the following labored attempt at satire we are indebted to the Cleveland Plain Dealer: "There are thirty-three new brigadier general. Think of it! Thirty-three flashing and dashing warriors in gold lace galore, and with buttons that coruscate like the stars on the robe of night. Thirty-three doughty leaders of men whose spines are stiffened with dignity, and whose legs are curved with horsemanship, and whose chests are convex with a sense of the favor they confer upon the public by merely existing. Happy uniforms, happy gold lace, happy buttons, happy horses that bear these knightly brigadiers—and long may the goddess of peace keep

them unspoiled and intact. Glorious thirty-three, we salute you!" Now who are these thirty-three new brigadier generals at whom our Western contemporary levels its feeble sarcasm? They are all veteran soldiers, who have served their country long and faithfully, and whose records respond to the highest ideals of manhood and duty. Every one of them served at least a year in the Civil War, and has since performed military duty for thirty-five continuous years. Some of these officers took part in the greatest battles of the Union; some served in trying campaigns against the Indians; some have but lately returned from long tours of arduous work in the Philippines; some have helped to execute colossal engineering projects which stand as enduring monuments to the usefulness of the Army in time of peace. These officers have given their best years to the service of the Republic; many of them bear the scars of honorable wounds, and there is not one but who deserves well of his countrymen. No patriotic American cognizant of the conditions on which these promotions were made will deny their fitness. They are a grateful nation's final reward to a group of patriotic, courageous, high-minded officers, who, for more than a third of a century, have been vigilant guardians of her honor in war and peace. To sneer at them denotes an empty mind and a callous heart.

"There is one feature of the recent match for the Palma Trophy," says the United Service Gazette of London, "which cannot be overlooked. It was a test of rifles as well as of men. It is now nearly 20 years since Mr. C. F. Lowe urged the National Rifle Association to allow the American wind-gauge and sights to be tried at Wimbledon, but as these were not allowed on Government rifles the request was not complied with. The military authorities have been approached several times to have wind-gauges tried, but for various reasons the appeal has always failed. Now, to use the language of one who has some right to speak, if the defeat of the British team causes the War Office to annul its decree and allow aperture sights and wind-gauges to be experimented with, great good will be done. The fact that the British team of 1882 deserted the Martini-Henry, and chose military breechloaders by private makers for their match with the National Guard of the United States, caused the Government to hasten the production of a better rifle, and it is to be hoped that the defeat at Bisley will have the effect of enabling the authorities to see that it is possible to have a useful and reliable wind-gauge attached to the rifle, and also to have aperture sights, without impairing in any degree the usefulness of the weapon. If this should be the result the defeat may well claim to have been a victory."

What our correspondent "Hopeful" says, in his article entitled "A Sanitary Crusade Needed," on the subject of conditions in the Philippines is worthy of the serious attention of the authorities at Washington. We entirely agree with the opinions expressed by this correspondent, and they find abundant support in other communications coming from the Philippines from independent sources and appearing in print. If we could rid the good people of this country of their wholly unfounded and foolish distrust of military control, we should greatly simplify the problem we have to deal with in our Pacific islands, lessen the cost of governing our distant provinces, and give to our soldiers an experience which we shall some day find is an invaluable one. The military organization is the one that most happily combines honesty and economy with efficiency. It would be well for this country if we could have more military rule, and it is the only logical rule for people who are far removed from the possibility of self government. Philosophers, professional philanthropists and faddists may have their day in the Philippines, but it is not yet.

An old officer of the Army says in a letter to the editor of the JOURNAL: "I have just read the article on page 1213 of the JOURNAL for Aug. 1, 1903, headed 'Law for the Lawless,' and I fully concur in the views there expressed. But I observe that the writer of that article has omitted to refer to what I regard as a most important factor in the alarming and growing tendency to lawlessness among our people. I mean the influence upon our national life resulting from the manifestations of lawlessness, the ferocious acts of violence, the cruelties and even murders which so often attend important labor strikes in this country and which usually go unpunished. The almost daily spectacle of gross crimes committed in the sacred name of 'Labor,' and quietly acquiesced in, by thousands of sympathizers among the people, cannot fail in time to have its influence upon the conscience and the morals of the nation."

Comdr. Richard G. Davenport, U.S.N., was in Richmond, Va., last week settling up the affairs of the Bureau of Equipment at the works of the William R. Trigg Company, and succeeded in completing the office work and in attending to the transfer of all materials and documents to the Norfolk Navy Yard. The work of transferring the incomplete machinery and material belonging to the cruiser Galveston has been pretty nearly completed, and but little remains except piping and some ordnance material.



Some criticism, not unmixed with resentment, is expressed by young lieutenants of the permanent military corps of Canada with respect to a recent order which provides that they shall not marry until they have spent at least six years in the Service and then only when they can show that they have sufficient means outside of their pay to support wives and families. Prudence of course requires that a young officer should not marry until he is able to support a wife in becoming fashion, and it is well that he should be admonished against the dangers of contracting responsibilities beyond his power to bear, but that he should be actually forbidden to marry is a measure of questionable wisdom. When certain remarks of Adjutant General Corbin on the same subject upwards of a year ago were erroneously interpreted as denoting a purpose on the part of the Government to forbid the marriage of young officers of the United States Army, except in cases where they possessed means exclusive of their pay, there was a great deal of protest in the Service and out against what was described as an unwarranted invasion of the personal rights of officers. It was explained, however, that General Corbin had never dreamed of recommending such a prohibition, and the flurry caused by his misinterpreted observations soon passed over. The adoption of such a prohibition, however, by the Canadian military authorities places the principle of restricting the marriage of officers in practical operation, and the results will be observed with keen interest on this side of the line. Unless we greatly mistake the Canadian spirit, the innovation will be as objectionable to the Dominion military service as it would be to our own. The Ottawa Citizen, discussing the matter, says: "The order is rather rough on the young chaps, thus officially removing them from the list of the 'eligibles,' but is it not a great deal rougher on the country which pays its professional soldiers so miserably as to make such a regulation necessary? Is there any other branch of the public service in which a young man with the education and professional training of an officer does not receive enough to marry on even after six years' service to the country?"

The New York Tribune publishes an illustration of the new uniform of the French infantry from L'Illustration. According to this authority, this uniform is a bold innovation made by General André, and is due to his examination of the campaign uniform of the United States Army, which excited no little surprise among the military authorities when worn for the first time in France by Captain Mott, the military attaché of the United States Embassy, at the review of July 14 last year. We are glad to learn that we are beginning to set the fashions for Europe in the matter of uniforms, especially in the matter of head gear. Our soldiers have suffered enough in wearing their spiked helmets and other abominations. The appearance of the 28th Regiment of the line in their new hats at the annual review of 30,000 men on the field of Longchamps was greeted with shouts of "Boers! Boers!" The new uniform, which we have before described, and which has elicited much comment, is of dark Prussian blue. The headdress consists of a large broad brimmed blue felt hat, considerably larger and more clumsy than the felt hat worn in the United States Army, and is looped up at the side with a red, white and blue cockade, after the pattern of those worn by the soldiers of the Directory. The tunic is loose, and is fastened with a single row of oxidized buttons. The trousers are also of dark bluish gray. The red epaulets are the only decorative part of the new regulation dress, and the white thread gloves that have always given a smart appearance to the French "plou-plou" are now entirely discarded. This uniform is hotly condemned by officers of the old school, who hold that it is injurious to the prestige of the army. "No soldier," exclaims one general, "can ever be proud of such a grotesque dress, without grace, beauty or panache." General de Gallifet, however, approves of the dress, especially the hat replacing the "kepi," or cap, worn in the French army, which affords the minimum protection against the sun and is so ill shaped that in rainy weather all the water runs from the cap down the soldier's neck.

In military as well as in commercial circles the results of the International Conference on wireless telegraphy which assembled in Berlin, Aug. 4, will be awaited with the keenest interest. One of the most important purposes of the conference is to formulate an international code for the regulation of wireless communication, including a rule to prohibit any company operating one system from refusing to receive and forward messages transmitted by another system. The importance of such a rule is self-evident. In its absence it would be possible for a corporation operating a given system to interrupt, and perhaps utterly prevent international communication simply by refusing to forward messages offered at its terminals by competitors operating different systems. The possibilities of such interference are so great, and the consequences in time of war might be so perilous, that it has been suggested that the entire business of international telegraphy by wireless systems should be placed wholly under government control. This question is one of the most urgent problems before the conference, and the manner of its settlement will largely determine the practical value of wireless telegraphy for

purposes of international communication. Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., the American delegate to the conference, has made an exhaustive study of the various systems of wireless telegraphy, as well as of the methods which control their use in international service, and as he has already expressed the belief that their operation should be regulated by an international code of regulations, it is certain that his views will exert a formative influence upon the work of the conference. The other nations with which the United States is represented in the gathering at Berlin are Germany, Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain, so that the agreement adopted by that body will virtually settle the matter for the world.

The Scientific American regards the omission of torpedo tubes from the Louisiana and the Connecticut as very serious and urges that the omission should be corrected before it is too late. About one hundred and forty tons would be required for the installation of four tubes and our contemporary proposes that this should be gained at the expense of "the enormous battery." The argument against torpedo tubes, because of the danger to the ship, has lost its force by the perfecting of the under-water torpedo-launching device, which renders it possible to carry the torpedo at all times below the waterline, and therefore below the protective deck, where it is secure from the enemy's shell fire, and thanks to the invention of the gyroscopic steering gear, in the torpedo itself, torpedo range is to-day extended to from 1,500 to 3,000 yards or more. "So important has the under-water torpedo become," we are told, "that it is certain to exercise a more powerful modifying effect upon the tactics of a future naval battle than any other element, whether of speed, armor, gun-fire, or maneuvering power, in the modern fighting ship. Clear proof of this was given in the series of naval war games recently played at Portsmouth between two parties of British naval officers representing the American and German navies, and published in the Scientific American Supplement. In several of the engagements of this war, the absence or comparative absence of torpedoes from American ships, and the ample supply carried by the Germans, proved to be the controlling factor, not merely in the tactics as laid down or followed by the opposing fleets, but also in the actual stress of the battle itself."

The North American Review for August contains two articles by officers of the Army, Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Carter and Lieut. Col. James Parker, A.A.A.G. General Carter discusses the subject of "Anglo-American Friendship." He contrasts the feeling of hostility formerly prevailing in England with the present expressions of good will to us and says: "The course of England generally in our war with Spain, the conduct of the British naval contingent at Manila, and the cordial treatment of Americans by Englishmen in all parts of the world have at last turned the tide; and now an international friendship backed by the intelligence and best blood of both nations bids fair to start down the new century in earnest approval of the sentiment that 'blood is thicker than water.'" The sentiment quoted, by the way, was first expressed by Tatnall, an American naval officer, who was but one remove from an Englishman, and who was educated by his grandfather in England. Colonel Parker's article is on the Militia act of 1903, whose beneficent effects, he thinks, will be more and more evident as time goes on and its scope more far-reaching. Its passage enables us now, for the first time, to evolve a competent system of defense. "Now that we have a General Staff charged with questions of future policy, it is probable," says Colonel Parker, "that plans for the raising, organizing, equipping, and drilling of Volunteers will be worked out in detail, so that in no future war will arise such confusion as in 1898. In such plans, the corps of eligible Volunteer officers created by the Militia act will occupy an important place."

"The purpose of the naval maneuvers," says Secretary Moody, as reported in a press despatch from Haverhill, Mass., "is to get ready for any European invasion of the United States that the future may bring forth. 'Then the prospect of a sudden attack from across the Atlantic has been considered? 'Has been? It is now. For months the best minds of the War College in Newport have been working on it. It may come sooner than most of us expect. Perhaps it never may come, but we cannot afford to risk it.' 'What is the Navy doing in that direction?' 'We have decided that the protection of the Atlantic coast must be in crushing the fleet coming across. I have nothing to say against the land batteries, but certain experiences five years ago proved to us that the only way to guard the coast must be by meeting the hostile fleet in deep water and destroying it.'" While Secretary Moody does not care to discuss, as a Cabinet member, the probability of a war with Germany, he thinks even the barest possibility of a swift attack from across the Atlantic is enough to justify the constant training of the Navy in coast protection.

From a study of the last Naval Return, the British Navy League Journal says, "appears the very striking fact that, judged by numbers, the British fleet has been steadily losing ground since 1889. In 1889 we disposed of sixty-five battleships, against fifty-nine French and

Russian; in 1903, we dispose of only sixty-three battleships, against their sixty-two. And in the Russian figures no account is taken of the two new battleships which are now definitely stated to have been laid down in the Black Sea, nor of those which are to be taken in hand at the opening of next year in the Baltic. The position is thus a disquieting one. It is true that up to about 1901 our returns were swollen by a large number of ineffective ships. The ineffectives have now vanished—and that is something—but they have not been replaced. There has been an actual decline in the number of our battleships as compared with 1889, and though our units are far larger and more powerful than they were, it must be remembered that of recent years none but large first-class ships have been laid down in France and Russia. Hornby, the ablest British officer of the last generation, declared that to meet the enemy in equal force would be to infringe the first principles of war. What would he have said had he lived to see England laying down three battleships in a year when the United States were taking in hand five, and Russia, according to the various reports, six or eight?"

Orders have been given that the old Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, so long used by the late Queen Victoria, is to be broken in Portsmouth dockyard at the earliest convenient opportunity. The old craft, always a favorite vessel with the late Queen, succeeded a previous Royal yacht of the same name. She was constructed of wood, with special framing of three thicknesses of planking, so as to secure the association of strength with lightness, and was launched on January 16, 1855. Propelled by paddle wheels, at her earliest trials she attained a speed of 16 3/4 knots on the measured mile. The old Victoria and Albert was a most graceful vessel, and whether at home or abroad she was always admired at any public function. She was a good sea boat, and a good steamer. From time to time additions have been made to the yacht, but in all essential particulars she has remained the same as originally designed. The dockyard authorities have been directed to report as to what parts of the vessel they think most suitable for preservation as mementoes.

After a review of the report of Colonel E. A. Garlington, U.S.A., who was detailed to investigate the charge that Representative Littauer of New York was unlawfully interested in certain contracts for supplying the Army with gloves, the Judge Advocate General of the Army holds that a case coming within the prohibition of the statute has been established, and the matter will consequently be referred to the Attorney General for such further action as may be deemed necessary. So far as the Army is concerned, the case ends with the review of the Judge Advocate General. No officer of the military Service is implicated in the alleged irregularities directly or indirectly. The whole affair concerns a civilian contractor and a member of Congress, whose acts have no relation whatever to the integrity of the Army.

The prompt action taken by Governor Durbin, of Indiana, to suppress lawlessness, in such contrast to the inertia of weak officials, is an illustration of soldierly character. Though Governor Durbin is still in the full vigor of his manhood, having been born May 4, 1847, he served through the Civil War with an Indiana regiment of Volunteers, and again in the war with Spain as colonel of the 161st Indiana Volunteers, having been colonel on the staff of Governor Mount at the outbreak of the war. He is a man of the soldierly type and his military experience has taught him the value of prompt and vigorous action in an emergency. If we could have such governors in every State in the union and men of similar character in every executive office under them, we should put an end to the reign of lawlessness in this country.

As the result of a consultation with the Judge Advocate General of the Army, the Secretary of War on Aug. 4 issued an order to the Merchants' Bridge Company of St. Louis requiring it to show cause within thirty days why Merchants' Bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis should not become the property of the United States Government. The charter for this bridge stipulates that if the structure ever passes under the control of the owners of any other bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, the charter shall be forfeited, and the bridge shall, without judicial proceedings, revert to the United States. It is charged that the Merchants' Bridge and the Eads Bridge have recently passed under a common ownership, and that charge affords the basis of Secretary Root's order.

The case of Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter, U.S.N., who was tried several months ago in the Philippines on the charge of disobedience of orders and sentenced to dismissal from the Navy, was sent this week by Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling to the President with the final recommendation of the Navy Department. Although it has not been announced what action was taken by the Department it is believed, for excellent reasons, that the Acting Secretary recommended there either be a mitigation of the sentence or that it be entirely set aside. Some doubt has arisen as to the guilt of Lieutenant Commander Carter of the charges upon which he was tried.



In connection with a paragraph published in these columns last week relating to enlistments for the line of the United States Army during the month of June, 1903, it is interesting to note a report recently filed in the British War Office by Major Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, dealing with the physique of Englishmen as measured by the standards of fitness for military service. According to the facts submitted by General Maurice, an alarming proportion of the young men of England, especially in the cities and towns, are physically defective and unfit for soldierly duty: This is not true of the upper and middle classes, whose condition is really improving, but it is true of the poorer classes, from whom most of the men required for the military service are drawn. During the ten years ending with 1902 nearly 235,000, or 34.6 per cent. of all the men medically examined for enlistment were rejected. Many were so manifestly unfit that they were rejected without examination, and while the number thus disposed of is not recorded, it is believed to have been large enough to increase the percentage of rejections to at least 60 per cent. It is a fact of grave concern that a great majority of the men seeking enlistment came from the 6,000,000 of the English population who are described as in a state of actual poverty, and to this fact is directly ascribed "the difficulty, rapidly becoming insuperable, that stands in the way of the maintenance of the army in a state of completeness and efficiency." Under the present system the army requires 50,000 efficient recruits every year. About 68,000 are medically examined each year, these numbers leaving 18,000 to cover rejections, but as a matter of fact the rejections number about 23,500, thus developing an annual deficiency of 5,500. To relieve this difficulty, says the Army and Navy Gazette of London, two means remain: "The one is colonial assistance in emergency, and on this the country may rely with hopefulness. The second is compulsory service for all classes; but this, if ever attainable, is as yet apparently in the dim and distant future." If conditions in the United States and England were identical and if the standards of fitness for military service were the same in both countries, the 78 per cent. of rejections as indicated by the June enlistments for the United States Army would be disquieting. But it must be kept in mind that our supply of material to draw from is not 6,000,000 but 12,000,000 or more, that our standards of fitness are higher than the English and that the rejections in the month of June included those for all causes, medical and otherwise. The facts set forth by General Maurice fully support the recent statement of the Earl of Meath in the British House of Lords, in which, as noted in these columns on July 25, he pointed out the deterioration of the national physique as shown by the large percentage of the young men of England who are unable to meet the requirements of the exceedingly low physical standards prescribed for the army. It appears that England is confronted by a grave problem at the very source of supply of the material for her military establishment.

In reply to a statement originally published in the Baltimore American and reproduced with editorial comment in other daily newspapers, to the effect that the Government had resolved to stop enlisting negroes for the Navy and to get rid of those now in the Service as speedily as possible, it is stated at the Navy Department that no such sweeping policy is contemplated. It is not denied that some discontent exists among the enlisted white men on certain warships because of the necessity which places them in close contact with colored men, and it has been suggested that this discontent might be largely allayed by organizing the negroes into separate messes if such a thing were practicable. There are now about 500 colored men in the enlisted force of the Navy, and it is generally agreed that they make excellent sailors. It is believed in some quarters that they could be made still more efficient by organizing them into separate crews and giving them opportunities for promotion as petty and warrant officers—opportunities which they do not now enjoy. The problem is admittedly a vexatious one and deserves the most serious consideration. Quarters on modern warships are so cramped that the enlisted men are necessarily thrown into extremely intimate association, and it is only human and natural that the inherent spirit of race antipathy should manifest itself there as elsewhere. But that the situation is serious enough to justify the absolute exclusion of negroes from the naval Service is scarcely believable. The experiment of organizing the negroes in the Army into separate bodies under the command of white officers has solved the race question, so far as the military Service is concerned, and while conditions might make it difficult to introduce the same method into the Navy, the experiment would seem to be well worth trying. The reassuring thing in the statement from the Navy Department is that there will be no drastic, arbitrary action in dealing with a question of such delicacy and importance.

Representative Baker, of New York, will enjoy the distinction in the incoming Congress of being about the only member who has committed himself in writing against certain policies which Washington considered absolutely essential to national safety. Mr. Baker, in a letter explaining his refusal to name a candidate for a midshipman appointment to the Naval Academy to which

his district was entitled, disents emphatically from the proposition that war is unavoidable. He describes military education as "training men to the art of murder," and the real duty of the American people is, in his opinion, to openly condemn war and warlike preparations. It is on these questions that Mr. Baker draws the line between himself and the misguided Washington. In his first and second inaugural addresses Washington earnestly pleaded for an efficient Army as the best safeguard of peace. He advocated the establishment of a military academy in order that the Army might be provided with highly-trained officers, his belief being that the most thoroughly educated army is the best army. He urged the organization and equipment of a great national militia, on the ground that it should constitute the second line of the national defense. He favored the maintenance of an effective navy—and in urging the vigorous development of all these related elements of military power his one idea was not that they should be used, not to provoke war, but to avoid it, not to "train men to the art of murder," but to protect his countrymen in the vocations of peace. If the Father of His Country were living to-day how abashed and humiliated he would be by the superior wisdom of the saintly and peace-loving Mr. Baker!

Capt. Charles Whiteside Rae, who succeeded Admiral George Wallace Melville, U.S.N., as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, returned to Washington during the week for the purpose of assuming the duties of the Bureau. It is not known what changes Admiral Rae proposes to make in the personnel of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, but it is not believed that many changes will follow his appointment. He has been on duty at the Navy Department for the last four years and has many friends in the Department and in civil life at the capital. Many congratulations are being sent to the new Chief of Bureau. There is considerable speculation among the officers of the Navy and especially among former members of the Engineer Corps of the Navy as to the course he will follow with reference to the re-establishment of an engineer corps. Many officers believe that the new Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering does not look with favor upon the present method of training line officers to the duties of the engine room and that he will work for the re-establishment of a separate and distinct corps of engineers. However, Captain Rae has not yet had time to express himself on this important matter and it is hardly probable that he will do so prior to the time when he makes his first annual report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D.C., sets forth in a current report that of the six statues of military heroes which it is proposed to erect in Washington, the first to be dedicated is that in honor of the late Gen. William T. Sherman. This statue will stand just south of the Treasury Building and will be erected under the supervision of Mrs. Carl Rohl-Smith, widow of the designer, who died shortly after completing the model. For the Sherman statue and the five others in contemplation more than \$500,000 is now available. For the Grant statue \$250,000 is allotted; for the Sheridan statue, about \$50,000; for the McClellan statue, \$60,000, and for the statues of Count Pulaski and Baron Steuben, each \$100,000. It is a curious and unworthy fact that among all the statues erected and to be erected in Washington by Congress there is not one of Lincoln that is worthy of the name. There are two so-called Lincoln statues in the city, but it would be a profanation to call either of them a work of art. Shall it remain for another generation to erect a becoming memorial in honor of the Great Emancipator in the capital city of the Nation which he helped to save?

Orders were this week cabled to Rear Admiral Cotton by Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, which will give the officers and men of the European Squadron a long rest after their almost continuous round of festivities at the principal ports of three European capitals. The instructions to Admiral Cotton follow: "Squadron will sail for some quiet ports in Mediterranean, where conditions are best to increase efficiency of guns crew, etc., preparatory to target practice in September." Officials of the Navy Department are unanimous in their praise of the manner in which Rear Admiral Cotton has conducted himself and the squadron under his command during the recent official visits to Germany, England and Portugal. That far-reaching international results of incalculable benefit to the United States will follow these visits is firmly believed at both the State and Navy Departments. After the conclusion of the target practice the ships of the European Squadron will be given such repairs as are thought necessary, and will later come to the Caribbean Sea to participate in the winter maneuvers.

In an article on the Spanish War Veterans, in Munsey's, Capt. J. Walter Mitchell, National Historian of the Order, says: "For a period it seemed as if this country would soon have no war veterans left. Then there was a tendency to consider the society of Sons of Veterans the logical successor, in memorial military organizations, of the Grand Army of the Republic—the disappearing army," as it has been called. But the brief

yet momentous conflict with Spain raised up a new crop of fighting men, and its veterans seem to be recognized as the successors of the veterans of the Civil War." The association of Spanish War Veterans has now about 135,000 members in more than a hundred and seventy commands, as the local chapters are called. Its growth has been increasingly rapid, by far the greater part of its membership having come to the society within the past eighteen months. There is also another body, known as the Spanish-American War Veterans, numbering about 25,000 more. This organization is shortly to be amalgamated with the larger one, a joint committee from each having already conferred on the subject."

It is stated at the Navy Department upon excellent authority there is a strong probability that another year will see an end to the stringent entrance examinations to Annapolis, and that the rule of accepting the diplomas of reputable high schools and colleges in lieu of entrance examinations will be adopted for the Naval Academy as it has for the Military Academy, with such excellent results. There is a feeling at the Navy Department that the recent examinations were unnecessarily difficult and that better results could be obtained by taking graduation diplomas from schools of high standing. The process of "cramming" for the entrance examinations for Annapolis is not looked upon as one which brings forth good results.

Following the practice hitherto followed in our insular and foreign possessions, the naval authorities in command at Pango-Pango, Samoa, have begun the construction of roads between the most important points on the island of Tutuila, and from a recent report made to the Navy Department from that part of the world it would seem that the experiment has been successful beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the projectors. A practical road maker has been engaged to carry out the work, and the natives seem possessed of the true spirit of reform in this direction.

The regulations governing the General Staff of the Army have been finally approved by the Secretary of War, and will be promulgated on the morning of Aug. 15. Adjutant Gen. Henry C. Corbin will be detailed from his Department for duty on the General Staff and Col. William P. Hall, of the Adjutant General's Department, has been selected to be Acting Adjutant General of the Army. General Corbin will be the second ranking officer of the General Staff, and he will be occupied largely with duties pertaining to the organization of the military branch of the Government to meet the new conditions brought about by the General Staff.

The Secretary of War has again accepted the resignation of an officer of the Army under serious charges "for the good of the Service." The last officer to leave the Army in this way was 1st Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, of the 4th Infantry, who has been charged with duplication of his pay accounts, and with other serious misdemeanors. He was allowed to resign without trial because of the difficulty in getting together the witnesses against him.

The inspection of the organizations of State militia have been completed, and all of them were found to comply with the law and will be issued arms and equipment in accordance with the act of Congress. Virginia, the last State to be inspected, was notified this week that arms would be issued its National Guard organization. The results of the inspections are highly gratifying to the War Department.

The Secretary of the Navy has given instructions that the Minneapolis is to be fitted up to act as the flagship of the Naval Training Squadron, on which vessel Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., will hoist his flag for the coming season of training and instruction. The Minneapolis is now at the League Island Navy Yard, where the necessary repairs for her new duties will be taken in hand.

Representations having been made to Mr. Squires, American Minister at Havana, that the Cuba and Eastern Railway Company had broken ground for construction within the area reserved for the United States naval station at Guantanamo, the Cuban authorities, on his application, have issued an order forbidding the encroachment. The railway terminal will be near but not within the naval reservation.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry Minett, U.S.N., returned this week from Samoa and has been assigned to duty as executive officer of the receiving ship Wabash at the Boston Navy Yard. He reported that politically the condition of affairs in Samoa was perfectly satisfactory, but that there had been some suffering among the natives caused by the failure of the crops due to the cyclones of last winter.

Orders have been forwarded by cable to the commander-in-chief of the European Squadron detaching the Chicago from duty with that squadron and ordering her to the New York Navy Yard for a general overhauling preparatory to reporting as the relief of the New York as flagship of the Pacific Station.



## ENGLISH OPINION OF OUR NAVY.

We published recently a brief reference which came by cable to an article on our Navy, appearing in the London Times of July 17. We now have the article which occupies two and a half of the ample columns of The Times. We have room for only a portion of it. The writer says: "It has been my privilege to witness the friendly meeting of the British and American warships on three separate occasions, all full of historic importance and significance—first at Kiel, in 1895, at the great international gathering of warships assembled at the invitation of the German Emperor and there most royally entertained by him on the occasion of the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal; next at Bermuda, in 1899, when a few months after the triumphant close of the Cuban war, the late Admiral Sampson brought his flagship, the New York, and the battleship Indiana, commanded by Captain Taylor (now Rear Admiral and the chief of the Navigation Bureau in the United States Navy Department), on a friendly visit to the British fortress in the Western Atlantic; and, lastly, at Portsmouth the other day, during the truly historic visit of the Kearsarge and her consorts to the headquarters of British naval power. These three occasions mark three distinct and significant epochs, not merely in the history of the new American Navy, but also that of the relations of two kindred services, once bitterly opposed to each other, but now happily reconciled and firmly united in the growing and lasting bonds of many common experiences in times alike of stress and gladness, of friendly and cordial intercourse in many parts of the world, and of mutual admiration and respect.

"At Kiel we saw some of the first fruits of the new American Navy, then comparatively in its infancy, but since grown to such goodly proportions that it has become an international factor of quite capital importance. It will, of course, be understood that I am here speaking only of what I have called 'the new American Navy.' No Englishman is likely to forget that the history of the United States Navy began long ago in a fashion which taught Englishmen to respect it from the first, when, as Sir Cyprian Bridge writes of the War of 1812, 'the British had now to meet the elite of one of the finest communities of seamen ever known.' But we can now recall the memories of that deplorable conflict and the humiliation it inflicted on us, victorious though we were in the end, with no bitterness in the retrospect, and we study its history in the work of a distinguished American writer, the present President of the United States. Nor, again, can any student of history overlook the memorable part played by the United States Navy in the Civil War of 1861, and the famous deeds associated with the honored name of Farragut.

"The new American Navy was represented at Kiel only by the New York and the Columbia, the one an armored cruiser, of formidable type for that date, which carried the flag of Admiral Sampson throughout the Cuban war; the other a swift 'commerce destroyer' of a type now somewhat discredited. I said of her at the time that 'her fighting quality is that of a lightly-armed passenger steamer or of a warship in which the guns would almost seem to have been forgotten.' At that date the United States had very few modern battleships afloat, and none were present at Kiel.

"At Bermuda in 1899 we still saw only the beginnings of the new American Navy. The New York and the Indiana were there, but the New York had been at Kiel and the Indiana had been launched in 1893, though she was not in commission in 1895. Nevertheless, between 1895 and 1899, the new American Navy had already given proof of its quality in the Cuban war, winning renown at Manila and at Santiago, where the New York and the Indiana had both been engaged. This was what gave its historic significance to the visit of Admiral Sampson's squadron to Bermuda. The New York still showed in her war-worn deck the honorable traces of the long and relentless vigil of the American squadron off Santiago, and I recorded of Admiral Sampson at the time that 'the toils and responsibilities of the campaign of last year had plainly left their mark on his features, and possibly added to the native gravity of his bearing.' On board the Indiana, which I had previously visited in New York, Captain Taylor, as he was then, showed me with just pride the great silver bowl presented to the ship by the State of Indiana, dented by the fragment of a Spanish shell which had penetrated the bulkhead and raked his cabin, and was now triumphantly mounted over the bowl, which still displayed its honorable scar.

"But it was not these memories and traces of the then recent conflict that seemed to me to be the most significant on that occasion. It was rather the promise and potency of a great American Navy in the immediate future, which had been made actual and imminent. While the people of the United States were fidgeting over the defence of their own coasts the first decisive stroke of the war was struck by the United States Navy thousands of miles away at Manila. When the sound of Admiral Dewey's guns died away in Manila Bay, the Philippines had become American—for a time, at any rate, since there is no escape from the responsibilities of conquest—and the United States had become a world-power. Thus the prospect of a great American Navy was already well above the horizon when Admiral Sampson visited Bermuda in 1899. It is realized to-day in the visit of the Kearsarge to Portsmouth, in the formidable array of battleships and other warships now built and building by the United States.

"But what strikes me as much more impressive than its material growth is the simultaneous growth of a more intimate feeling of cordiality and comradeship between the United States Navy and our own. Undoubtedly its growth has been rapid of late years, and even astonishing since the birth of the new American Navy. It was manifest enough even at Kiel, though, as all the foreign fleets there entertained were the common guests of a friendly Sovereign, assembled to do honor to a great occasion, there was nothing like the special foregathering of British and American seamen that was witnessed at Bermuda in 1899, and has been witnessed again in 1903 at Portsmouth, and even in London, when there was something more in the air than the more or less ceremonial intercourse of the fleets of two allied or friendly powers. There was nothing purely political about it, but there was a great deal of personal friendliness and comradeship. The British and American navies under-

stand each other so naturally—in spite of many differences of genius and organization—that no formal alliance between the nations they respectively serve is needed to cement their friendship. They are friends to begin with by a sort of pre-established harmony of language, thought, habit and occupation, and such is the solidarity of a common naval sentiment, of a common heritage in the sea; such is the unifying force of these potent influences, that the friendship of the two services is only a little, if at all, in advance of that better and closer understanding between the two nations which is worth far more to both of them than any more formal alliance.

"As this spontaneous and most auspicious friendship between the two fleets and nations seems destined to grow until, let us hope, the day will come when a quarrel between the two will seem to both to be no more within the region of practical politics than quarrel between any two parts of the British Empire—inasmuch, that is, as the two services are much more likely to be allies in war than foes—it seems worth while to consider very briefly in what respects the new American Navy differs in matériel, personnel, organization, and discipline from our own service, which rests upon older and more firmly established traditions. I have little to say about matériel. It is hazardous to generalize from a single instance. The Kearsarge is the only ship of the new American Navy that I have seen. Assuredly she exemplifies the American naval genius in many significant respects—its readiness to accept new ideas and to adopt new appliances, its emancipation from antiquated or obsolescent tradition, and I must add its fearlessness in compromise—that is, in making shift with something less than ideal perfection.

"Though the mechanical appliances of the Kearsarge are very elaborate and very modern—especially in the almost exclusive use of electricity for motive power within board—yet it seems certain that the freedom of space and commodious accommodation provided for officers and crew can have been secured on the displacement only by the sacrifice of many of those stores and supplies, whether of coal, ammunition, or what not, which are regarded as indispensable to the efficiency of a British sea-going man-of-war. The Kearsarge, for instance, carries no torpedo nets or booms, implying that weight has been saved in her engines and boilers, and her normal coal supply is by no means large, in proportion to the very large demands of her auxiliary engines.

"As regards personnel, organization, and discipline, there is no doubt, I think, that the difference between the two services is very considerable. The United States is essentially a democratic nation and its national character is reflected in the discipline of its Navy. For all fighting purposes it is quite as good as our own, and the story of Samoa is there to show that it is capable of standing the severest of strains, while the Cuban war was no mean test of the American bluejacket's endurance of the stress of war; but it is less formal, less rigid and precise, more free and easy than the discipline of a British man-of-war, which rests on traditions, prescriptions and sentiments of a very different order.

"As regards the appearance of the ships, their cleanliness, order and neatness, every one, I think, must have been struck by the excellence of the Kearsarge in these respects. As regards the officers of the United States Navy, it is now so well known in this country that they are very highly trained, thoroughly modern, and highly efficient at their work that it seems almost impertinent to mention the fact. Altogether, the strong impression left on me by the successive experiences here recounted is that there is a native affinity between the British and American navies, that it has grown with their growth, and been strengthened by their frequent association alike in the sunshine and the storm of naval life, until now it reflects more happily and reacts more powerfully upon the ever quickening amity of two great nations which have more in common and less to divide them than any other two nations in the world."

## A SANITARY CRUSADE NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Have you ever heard of the ailment known as "Philippinitis?" The term is commonly used to indicate loss of memory, but it involves the more serious characteristic of apathy, indifference to everything. Perhaps it is because I have but recently come from the United States with some up-to-date ideas of sanitation that I think the conditions are bad over here. The outgoing organization did not seem to think that anything was amiss, and I am now beginning to wonder myself if I really did believe it wrong to throw the wash water out of the window or to empty the basin through the bamboo floor, or to allow the cook to throw everything from the kitchen into the yard, and let the bath water trickle down the walls. Perhaps it doesn't really make any difference, for we see much worse things among the natives of the town. Their ditch, which runs full of water from an overflow of the river, is used by every body as a sewer, and for washing persons and clothes, and dishes, and babies; and yet they drink it and cook with it. They have no other sewer or earth closets or pits, but then, you know, they have cholera, too, and other horrid diseases. Then the natives, with their craving for meat, do dig up and eat the horses that we have killed for surra and glanders, and so do their dogs and pigs, which roam freely about the streets. Of course the native presidente promises to clean the accumulation of filth from the ditches and to police the town when the commanding officer asks him, a humble request, because you know that we cannot give him any orders. He says that he will keep the diseased women away off, but he never does; and they much prefer to be let alone, being rather partial to Americans. And the native women will have vino and chow for visitors, and the soldiers do grow careless enough to drink water there—Philippinitis again.

Cholera breaks out and the agonized cries of writhing natives who die in the next yard do scare us at first, but in a month or so the funeral processions lose their novelty, and we begin to eat mangoes again—who can resist an ice-cold mango for breakfast?—although we know they come from the native market. When a soldier dies in the mess hall, we begin over again and make a spasmodic effort to find the germ; but is very hard to tell where the germ comes from, especially as the natives are given to burying a body under the dirt floor to hide the fact of death in the family. Perhaps they do this also to avoid burial charges, because you know that if cemetery rents are not paid the padre digs up the bones and throws them

over the fence. And diseased natives will stroll through your yard and chat with the cook and bring your washing into the kitchen, so you see it is hard to block all the channels through which germs may enter—flies, for instance, and rats are hard to catch.

The civil government is in control, and is represented by a town presidente whose ideas of sanitation are primitive and to whom a germ is a mystery. The soldiers have no authority over him or over the people. We cannot as much as tell him to remove a dead carcass from the ditch; we ask him, of course, and sometimes he does and sometimes he doesn't. Infected native stock can enter the town, rotten with glanders, and graze about; repeated requests to have it removed are met with the statement that the owner thinks it may get well or objects to its being shot.

And yet the War Department keeps its troops in these towns, renting native houses for officers and men. The monthly rental for a two-company garrison will approximate \$300. Why will not they build us little posts on the fresh, clean hillside, with a pumping and distilling plant and an ice machine and let us erect a fence, inside of which no evil thing may come? There we will be our own masters and can control our own sanitary conditions. A few posts have been started, but a very few, and they go very slowly. There seems to be some difficulty about lumber from Oregon. I have seen some of the proposed plans for officers' houses, and they look like cheap laborer's cottages, with rough pine boards, rubberoid roofs, no ceilings, and American glass windows—doesn't that sound cool and delightful for a tropical residence? Have we no artists connected with the Army who can design pretty little bungalows for us, of native material, with broad verandas and with sides that open all around? We do not need windows here. The native workmen need employment and they know how to build the house most suited to the climate. Native material is cheap, and, what is more, it is easily replaced. How many posts could we have built for the years of rentals so far disbursed?

I am forced to the conclusion that the islands should be under military control exclusively—no division of jurisdiction, as at present. The natives, too, would prefer it; they do not like the taxes, and would you believe that they think this money goes to pay big salaries to civil officials, and that they resent it? They really think that the Army could do most of the work on its regular pay. They have no better friend than the American soldier, who is universally kind-hearted and jolly and who makes friends easily with them. And what a tribute it is to the Army that it furnished engineers, lawyers, bridge builders, bankers, linguists, stenographers, judges, governors, from its fighting line, and made no great show of it either. The people used to like to tell their woes to the commandante, who was at least sympathetic, while now their presidentes temper justice with patronage, or more frequently kick the applicant out.

Will the War Department send us a general who will be both civil and military governor, who will share his jurisdiction with no one, who will start a sanitary crusade as was done in Cuba, who will save the people from themselves and put his troops in healthy posts, where their families can safely join them—one head instead of two? Under his rule God grant that service in the tropics may be stripped of its terrors, and that we may rally enough to throw off this Philippinitis.

HOPEFUL.

## ARMY MUSICIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have observed from the columns of your paper that there is considerable wrangling about Army musicians taking outside engagements. It seems to be a fixed resolution to prohibit "Government bands" from participating in civic parades or playing outside engagements of any kind. I think this is very unjust and selfish of our "union brothers." They first of all refused to let us become members of their "union," and then refused to participate in any parade concert, etc., where Army or non-union members were engaged. They politely call us "scabs." Well, suppose we are, who made us so? The very men who made the laws of the "Union" to prohibit us entering as members.

In regard to the abilities of the two classes of musicians, I think the Army can hold its own. The appearance of the Army musician on parade or concert and his deportment will be found in unison with his work. Nicely uniformed, neat and up-to-date, he has always brought credit to us from the music-loving people in any city or town where an Army band is stationed. The bands of our union brothers say no one but citizens should be allowed to furnish music in this country. Do I lose my citizenship when I become a soldier? The enlisted man of the Army must be a citizen of the United States; he must be capable of reading and writing English, have six months' recommendations from his last employer, must pass a rigid medical examination. I would ask our A.F.M. Brothers how many have you in your order that can fill the bill? We make our living in the Army strictly by our ability as musicians, and by music alone. How many of our A.F.M. do the same? The members of the A.F.M. know the pay of the Army bandsman. Do they know the salaries paid their members for their engagements? The price on the books of the member is O. K., but the price received for the work—oh my, but what a difference, in a great number of cases.

For example, an organization having made elaborate preparations for a great celebration of July 4 engages certain civilian bands to lead divisions on parade, also to play concerts, etc. The Volunteer soldiers and sailors, as well as some civic organizations, are unable to participate in the parade, so a citizen's committee is formed who call on the commanding officer of a nearby fort and ask for his aid and assistance. He cheerfully and generously responds by sending out his able-bodied "country defenders," who receive applause from the visitors and citizens along the line of march. The band of this fort had to remain at home. How generously we do reciprocate, etc.

Speaking as an ex-member of the A.F.M. and because I tried to live up to the constitution, I found it indeed hard to get work that harbors so many low-priced musicians. The band I now have in hand has reason to regret that our being at home on July 4 was due to the fact that our prices for the day were in excess of the civilian band's prices, yet at that even, it was lower than is usually charged by an Army band.

If they would be as good as they would have us believe, why not drop the outside engagement question for the present and help our leaders and members of the U.S.A. band to improve our situations by having a larger band

UN POCO POCO ESEMBLE.



## ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The President this week approved the decision of Secretary of War Root that it would not be proper to promote Col. Henry Lippincott, of the Medical Department of the Army, to the grade of brigadier general with a view to his immediate retirement, owing to the fact that he had no service in the Civil War in the field as an officer of the Army. In his letter to the President, relative to the withdrawal of the name of Colonel Lippincott, Secretary Root paid a high tribute to that officer's ability, but said that in his opinion the promotion would not be in accordance with the expressed desire of the Senate, which indirectly laid down the rule that officers to be so promoted must have had at least a year's service in the Civil War. The Adjutant General's Department has finally straightened out the dates of the promotion of the officers selected. Colonel Wells was promoted and retired on Aug. 5, and the other promotions and retirements will follow in this order:

Colonel Peter J. A. Cleary, asst. surg. gen., Aug. 6, vice Wells.

Colonel John B. Babcock, asst. adjt. gen., Aug. 7, vice Cleary.

Colonel Chas. A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., Aug. 8, vice Wood.

Colonel Cyrus S. Roberts, 2d Inf., Aug. 8, vice Babcock.

Colonel J. Milton Thompson, 23d Inf., Aug. 9, vice Coolidge.

Colonel Calvin DeWitt, asst. surg. gen., Aug. 9, vice Roberts.

Colonel Carle A. Woodruff, Art., Aug. 10, vice Thompson.

Colonel David H. Kinzie, Art., Aug. 10, vice DeWitt.

Colonel John L. Tiernon, Art., Aug. 11, vice Woodruff.

Colonel James Miller, 22d Inf., Aug. 11, vice Kinzie.

Colonel David J. Craigie, 17th Inf., Aug. 12, vice Tiernon.

Colonel A. H. Bowman, 25th Inf., Aug. 12, vice Miller.

Colonel Edmund Rice, 19th Inf., Aug. 13, vice Craigie.

Colonel Charles G. Penney, 29th Inf., Aug. 13, vice Bowman.

Colonel Jesse C. Chance, 4th Inf., Aug. 14, vice Rice.

Colonel T. F. Forbes, 27th Inf., Aug. 14, vice Penney.

Colonel D. D. Wheeler, A.Q.M. Gen., Aug. 15, vice Chance.

Colonel Leon A. Matile, 24th Inf., Aug. 15, vice Forbes.

Colonel Chas. L. Cooper, 5th Cav., Aug. 16, vice Wheeler.

Colonel John A. Kress, O.D., Aug. 16, vice Matile.

Colonel John Simpson, A.Q.M. Gen., Aug. 17, vice Cooper.

Colonel C. C. Carr, 4th Cav., (permanent) Aug. 17, vice Kress.

Colonel Thomas H. Barry, A.A.G., Aug. 18, vice Simpson.

It is not the intention of the Secretary of War to substitute any other officer for Colonel Lippincott. It is the intention, however, to promote and retire a few other officers with Civil War records in January next upon the retirement of Major Gen. S. B. M. Young. The purpose of the President and the Secretary of War in making these promotions has been to give, as nearly as possible, every officer who served in the Civil War the promotion of one grade. Those officers who have received benefit from these promotions will not be again advanced with the idea of allowing them to retire.

These are the promotions to follow the appointment of brigadier generals beginning with the promotion and retirement of Colonel Cleary of the Medical Department, provided no casualties occur to affect them:

Adjutant General's Department—Lieut. Col. George Andrews, to be colonel, vice Babcock, and Lieut. Col. William A. Simpson, to be colonel, vice Barry.

Quartermaster's Department—Lieut. Col. John L. Clem, to be colonel, vice Wheeler; Lieut. Col. William S. Patten, to be colonel, vice Simpson; Major William H. Miller, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Clem, promoted; Major Samuel R. Jones, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Patten, promoted; Capt. John E. Baxter, to be major, vice Miller, promoted, and Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, to be major, vice Jones, promoted.

Medical Department—Lieut. Col. Philip J. Harvey, to be colonel, vice Cleary; Major George H. Torney, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Harvey, promoted, and Capt. George M. Wells, to be major, vice Torney, promoted.

Ordnance Department—Lieut. Col. John G. Butler, to be colonel, vice Kress; Major Frank Heath, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Butler, promoted; Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, to be major, vice Heath, promoted, and 1st Lieut. T. L. Ames, to be captain, vice Hobbs, promoted.

Cavalry—Lieut. Col. M. B. Hughes, to be colonel, vice Wells; Lieut. Col. Clarence A. Stedman, to be colonel, vice Cooper; Lieut. Col. Edgar Z. Steever, to be colonel, vice Carr; Major Otto L. Hein, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Hughes; Major George H. Paddock, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Stedman; Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, to be major, vice Hein; Capt. Franklin O. Johnson, to be major, vice Paddock; 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmyer, to be captain, vice Hammond; 1st Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, to be captain, vice Johnson; 2d Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Sirmyer, and 2d Lieut. G. R. Fortescue, to be 1st lieutenant, vice McCoy.

Artillery—Lieut. Col. Asher C. Taylor, to be colonel, vice Woodruff; Lieut. Col. Henry W. Hubbell, to be colonel, vice Kinzie; Lieut. Col. William R. Stewart, to be colonel, vice Tiernon; Major Alexander D. Schenck, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Taylor, promoted; Major Sedgewick Pratt, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Hubbell; Major John McClellan, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Stewart; Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, to be major, vice Schenck; Capt. Granger Adams, to be major, vice Pratt, and Capt. Frederick E. Marsh, to be major, vice McClellan.

Infantry—Lieut. Col. Daniel Cornman, to be colonel, vice Coolidge; Lieut. Col. C. B. Hall, to be colonel, vice Roberts; Lieut. Col. J. W. Duncan, to be colonel, vice Thompson; Lieut. Col. Henry Wygant, to be colonel, vice Miller; Lieut. Col. F. W. Mansfield, to be colonel, vice Craigie; Lieut. Col. P. H. Ray, to be colonel, vice Bowman; Lieut. Col. B. C. Lockwood, to be colonel, vice Rice; Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, to be colonel, vice Penney; Lieut. Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, to be colonel, vice Chance; Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, to be colonel, vice Forbes, and Lieut. Col. J. F. Huston, to be colonel, vice Matile; Major C. A. Booth, to be lieutenant colonel,

vice Cornman, promoted; Major H. A. Greene, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Hall, promoted; Major E. B. Bolton, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Duncan, promoted; Major J. S. Pettit, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Wygant, promoted; Major C. L. Hodges, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Mansfield; Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Ray, promoted; Major J. G. Ballance, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Lockwood, promoted; Major Frank Taylor, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Reade, promoted; Major R. T. Yeatman, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Van Orsdale, promoted; Major T. F. Davis, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Buchanan, promoted; Major Daniel H. Brush, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Huston, promoted; Capt. F. B. McCoy, to be major, vice Booth, promoted; Capt. Elias Chandler, to be major, vice Bolton, promoted; Capt. Charles R. Noyes, to be major, vice Hodges, promoted; Capt. Chas. W. Abbot, jr., to be major, vice Loughborough, promoted; Capt. R. M. Blatchford, to be major, vice Taylor, promoted; Capt. John H. Beacom, to be major, vice Yeatman, promoted; Capt. Willis T. May, to be major, vice Davis, promoted, and Capt. Henry W. Hovey, to be major, vice Brush, promoted.

In the Artillery and Infantry it is impossible at this time to give the names of lieutenants who will be promoted, as they have either not yet been examined or are held up for other reasons. In reckoning these promotions it is necessary to bear in mind that the promotion of another officer detailed to a staff department does not create a vacancy. In our list of Civil War veterans who are to continue on the active list we inadvertently included several, who are among those promoted and retired.

## McCLELLAN ON A GENERAL STAFF.

In view of the interest displayed by the public in Secretary Root's General Staff for the Army, now that it is an accomplished fact, it is interesting to note the opinions of the organizer of the Army of the Potomac on that subject as the result of his own experience. Nearly twenty years ago General McClellan said:

"One of the greatest defects in our military system is the lack of a thoroughly instructed staff corps, from which should be furnished chief of staff of armies, army corps and divisions, adjutant general and aide-de-camp and recruiting officers. Perhaps the greatest difficulty I encountered in the work of creating the Army of the Potomac arose from the scarcity of thoroughly instructed staff officers, and must frankly state that every day I myself felt the disadvantages under which I personally labored from the want of that thorough theoretical and practical education received by the officers of the German general staff.

"Under our system of government and in the circumstances which surround us, it is perhaps impossible, certainly improbable, that this most vital point can ever be satisfactorily covered. Political and personal considerations now control so completely the appointment to places in the various branches of the staff that the chances are against their being filled by the most competent men. In fact, judging from the experience of the past few years, it is almost a certainty that incompetent men will be selected for these most important positions. Inefficiency and waste must surely result from our present system, even in armies of peace; but in the event of our being thrown into collision with a well-organized European army, the results will be disastrous. Should we ever have a Secretary of War who understands his business and possesses the full support of the administration and of Congress, the work may be done. But even if commenced in the right way, the danger would be that in the course of time Presidents would appoint to the corps political or personal favorites, unless the law so hedged in the corps that appointments could only be made upon the recommendation of the chief of the corps and a board of its officers after a proper test of their qualifications. I am very sure that every general officer who served in the late war will agree with me that his labors would have been immensely lightened and the efficiency of his command very much increased if he could have had a competent staff at his disposal.

"In comparison with the difficulties of the work that fell to my lot, the task of a general officer of the German army seems mere child's play. None of the officers at my disposal had ever seen large armies or the operations of war on a grand scale. Those who came from West Point had a good education, so far as the theory of war was concerned. That was a great advantage, but by no means all that was required. Those whom I selected were usually comparatively young men and under my direction soon grasped the situation; but one very great obstacle arose from the incompetence of many of the permanent heads of departments, who found it very difficult to get out of the ruts in which they had been accustomed to move. To pass suddenly from the small scale on which the affairs of an army of ten thousand men in time of peace had been conducted, to that required for an army of half a million in the midst of a desperate war was no easy task.

"Our own experience and that of other armies agree in determining the necessity for an efficient and able staff. To obtain this, our staff establishment should be based on correct principles and extended to be adequate to the necessities of the service and should include a system of staff and line education.

"Moreover, the officers of the staff should be required occasionally to serve with troops as officers of the line and when the time of each comes for promotion it should be determined not only whether he is fit for promotion, but whether he is fit to remain in the corps."

Secretary Root's plan seems to have rendered impossible, or at least to have reduced to a minimum, by means of the precedent established by him for selections for the General Staff, the chances of interference of political or personal influences, and in the War College the system of details from the line and provisions for maneuvers of large bodies of troops, to have met the features which General McClellan emphasized as so important to practical efficiency.

EDWARD E. BRITTON.

## SUMMER'S WORK OF THE 16TH INFANTRY.

The 16th has been rather busy this summer, and the officers regard its work with pardonable pride. In the first place, Major French, Major Newton, Captain Johnston and Capt. J. B. Bennet were detailed as inspectors for the State troops in Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama; Captain Baltzell, 5th Inf., attached to 16th Inf., was later detailed to assist Major French. These officers visited and inspected troops throughout these States in May, June, and July, and one, Major French,

is still out. Three companies were detailed to attend State encampments—at Griffin, Ga., Company E; at Augusta, Ga., Company H; at Rome, Ga., Company I; at Mobile, Ala., Company H; at Anderson, S.C., Company E; at Greensboro, N.C., Company I, and at Asheville, N.C., Company I, with full complement of men and officers.

Three companies are out now and the last one goes to Asheville, N.C., Aug. 10 to 25. In these encampments men and officers act as instructors for the State troops, assisting the latter in every way they can. Drills of the Regulars are arranged so as not to conflict with the drill hours of the State troops, and the officers of the latter are present at the drills of the Regulars; the officers of the 16th attend all guard mounts and parades of the State troops and report any little errors they may see to the commandant of the camp. The soldiers of the 16th go among their friends of the State troops and give them assistance and instruction in the mounting and dismounting of the rifle, its care, etc., etc. The work is constant, but the officers and men of the 16th have taken great interest in it. The men have carried themselves as model soldiers should, and all have won the good opinion of their brethren of the National Guard. The kindest feeling has been engendered among the troops, and it is believed that the work has been of substantial benefit all around.

## WAR ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.

The search problem off the New England coast from Eastport, Me., to Cape Ann, Mass., between the fleet under Rear Admiral James H. Sands, representing an enemy, and the fleets under Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, representing the defensive fleet, at the time of our going to press was on in earnest.

Shortly after sunrise, on Aug. 3, Admiral Sands and his fleet, steamed out of Bar Harbor, Me. The fleet consisted of the battleships Texas, Indiana and Massachusetts and the torpedo-boat destroyers Lawrence and Whipple, and slowly picked its way out of the harbor past the "Porcupines," and then turned out past Egg Rock to the open sea. The attacking fleet was discovered Aug. 6.

The defending fleet, under Rear Admiral Barker, steamed out of Bar Harbor at sunrise on Aug. 4 in search of the enemy. His command consist of the battleships Kearsarge, Illinois, Alabama, the protected cruisers Olympia, Baltimore and Topeka, the cruisers Yankee, Panther, Prairie, Vixen, Newport, Hartford, Alliance and Chesapeake, and the destroyers Barry, Bainbridge, Decatur, Dale, Chauncey, Stuart and Worden, and the tugs Peoria, Nina and Scorpion.

Officers and men of both fleets will, during the period of the search, be subjected to severe strain, and war conditions, barring actual hostilities, will strictly prevail. The coast along which the operations are being held is a dangerous one, with numerous shoals and islands, and the ports in which Admiral Sands can gain a lodgement in are very limited for the vessels of deep draft under his command.

Rear Admiral Barker, although having the more numerous fleet, has no easy task to find the enemy in the long stretch of coast within the theatre of operations. Wireless telegraphy, with which a number of the vessels are equipped, will play an important part in the maneuvers. The joint maneuvers, coming later in the month, should throw further light upon this subject as well as on other important matters. With the experience of last year to guide them, the Army will, no doubt, be able to improve upon their use of search lights, and be able to place them where they will be of the greatest effect against the enemy with the least interference with the action of the shore batteries.

The failure of Lieut. J. M. Shook, Art. Corps, in his examination at Fort Monroe was in ballistics, in which he had not expected to be examined. In ballistics he made thirty-five per cent., in miscellaneous questions in artillery, in field engineering and in administration ninety per cent., in infantry drill eighty-two and one-half per cent., in military topography eighty per cent., and in military law the maximum, or one hundred per cent. Aside from ballistics this was an excellent examination. In the first examination young artillery officers were excused from an examination in ballistics. Lieutenant Sherburne, Artillery Corps, who also failed in ballistics, has been restored to the Service. Lieutenant Shook has not yet applied for restoration.

The New York World honors Lieut. John R. Edie, U.S.N., in charge of the Engineering Department of the U.S.S. Hartford, with a notice two columns in length. The subject of its remarks is a dispute said to have arisen at Bar Harbor between Lieutenant Edie and a civilian, named Wiltsee, who is reported to be so incensed at the lieutenant, because of some controversy concerning a young woman, that he wishes to meet him on the field of honor. The World states that complaint was made to Captain Emory, and a court of inquiry was ordered.

Unofficial despatches from Santiago, Cuba, under date of Aug. 6, state that a party of engineers employed by the Cuban Eastern Railway, who were surveying a site for a terminal on the lands reserved for the United States Naval Station on Guantanamo Bay, were ordered off by naval officers stationed there but refused to go, whereupon Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., commanding the Caribbean Squadron, notified the Cuban Government, and President Palma sent a revenue cutter, which forcibly ejected the trespassers. The railway company claims title to the lands in dispute, and threatens to sue for heavy damages.

Five vessels were attached Aug. 6 at the Crescent shipyard, Elizabethport, N.J., by the sheriff of Union county, acting under authority of a warrant of seizure issued by William Pittard, a commissioner in the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The application for the warrant was made by Frederick L. and August A. Heldritter, who demand \$9,127.36, a balance from the shipbuilding company, for lumber supplied for the construction of the vessels. Among the boats seized are the two Mexican gunboats the Tampico and the Vera Cruz, now almost completed.



## NELSON APPLETON MILES.

This week completes the service of Lieutenant General Nelson Appleton Miles as an officer on the active list of our Army. It was Sept. 9, 1861, when, as a young man of twenty-two, he was enrolled as Captain of Co. E, 22d Massachusetts Vols., so that his period of service is only a few weeks short of forty-two years. Though he was only 26 years of age when the Civil War ended, he was a veteran of many hard fought battles. At Fair Oaks, where he was wounded in the foot, he was an aide on the staff of General Howard; in the Seven Days' battles "his activity," as his commanding officer reported, "was incessant;" at Fredericksburg he was again active as colonel in command of the 64th N.Y. Vols. Here he was severely wounded in the throat, and was recommended by General Hancock for promotion to a brigadiership. He received many commendations for his conduct in the battle of Antietam, but it was left to the Chancellorsville campaign to bring out his real qualities as a soldier. General Caldwell, his brigade commander, said in his report: "Colonel Miles skirmished all day long with the enemy, and at 3 p. m. repulsed with signal loss a determined attack made in two columns on each side of the road. I do not doubt that this repulse of the enemy, which kept them from our main line, was due principally to the skill and gallantry of Colonel Miles, who, with a single line of skirmishers deployed at three paces, checked a determined attack of the enemy made in columns, a feat rarely paralleled." Miles was so severely wounded in the abdomen on the next day that it was thought he would die. While he was in the hospital General Hancock again recommended his promotion to a brigadier, and later, on May 12, 1864, he received that commission, every officer under whom he served having recommended his promotion.

General Miles took an active part in the Gettysburg campaign, in the Mine Run campaign, in the Wilderness, and in the campaign against Petersburg and Richmond, where he commanded the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps.

Reporting on the battle of Ream's Station, General Hancock said: "Affairs at this juncture were in a critical condition, and but for the bravery and obstinacy on the part of the First Division and the fine conduct of their commander (General Miles) would have ended still more disastrously." Again Hancock said: "At this time General Miles and General Gregg offered to retake their breastworks entire, but General Gibbons stated that his division could not retake any of his lines."

During the operations from Oct. 25 to Oct. 28, General Miles held a line several miles in length with a little more than six thousand men. For his services in this campaign he was recommended to be made major general by brevet.

General Miles was in the Appomattox campaign from March 29 to April 9, 1865. April 4 General Grant wrote to General Meade: "Miles has made a big thing of it and deserves the highest praise for the pertinacity with which he stuck to the enemy until he wrung from him victory."

At Spottsylvania Colonel Miles led his brigade in that deadly assault, breaking the entrenched line of the enemy at what is known as the "Bloody Angle," where at the close of the battle the ground was actually covered with dead bodies. For this act he was promoted brigadier general. In many cases he was intrusted with a command superior to his rank. At one time he was in command of the 2d Army Corps, when it numbered 26,000 men, though ranking only as a brigadier general and but twenty-five years of age. In the campaign from Richmond to Appomattox Court-House his division was always on the front line. In four years he rose from a lieutenantancy to the high rank of major general commanding the 1st Division of the 2d Corps of the famous Army of Potomac, having participated in all the battles in which that army has engaged, except one, and his absence then was due to a wound received at Chancellorsville.

After the war General Miles was appointed commander of the military district of Fort Monroe, where he held Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, as a prisoner. He served during the reconstruction period in the second military district, embracing the States of North and South Carolina, and was in active charge during the elections in 1867.

General Miles equally distinguished himself as an Indian fighter while in command of the 5th Infantry and as Brigadier General, U.S.A., to which rank he was promoted Dec. 15, 1880, being previously brevetted brigadier general and major general, U.S.A. His fight with Sitting Bull, the campaign against Geronimo and his conduct during the Pine Ridge affair and the Rosebud troubles again gave full proof of his abilities as a soldier. Of his campaign against the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches in 1875, General Sheridan said: "This campaign was not only very comprehensive, but was the most successful of any Indian campaign in this country since the settlement by the whites; and much credit is due to the officers and men engaged in it."

In September, 1877, when the Nez Perces Indians, under Chief Joseph, went on the warpath, he intercepted, defeated and captured them after a most remarkable march from the cantonment on the Yellowstone, nearly to the Canadian frontier. In 1878 he captured the hostile Bannocks near the Yellowstone Park.

During the years 1876-7 the troops of General Miles marched over four thousand miles, captured 1,600 horses, ponies and mules, destroyed a large amount of property, and either killed, captured or forced to surrender more than 7,000 Indians.

One of his most successful and difficult campaigns was that against the Apache Chief, Geronimo, and his blood-thirsty and cruel tribe. The Apaches were ceaselessly followed and given no rest until their endurance was exhausted and they were forced to surrender. The great value of these services was so much appreciated that he received the thanks of the legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Dakota and Arizona, the citizens of the latter Territory also presenting him with a sword of honor in November, 1867.

General Miles was promoted to Major General, U.S.A., April 5, 1890, and to Lieutenant General, June 6, 1900. During the Spanish-American War he commanded the expedition against Porto Rico, which led to the surrender of that island practically without a fight. His presence at Santiago at a critical moment had an important bearing upon our success in Cuba.

He was in command of the Department of the Columbia from 1881-85; the Department of the Missouri

from July, 1885 to April, 1886; the Department of Arizona from 1886-88; the Division of the Pacific from 1888-90; the Division and Department of the Missouri from 1890-94; the Department of the East from 1894 to October, 1895, when he became the commanding general of the Army, with headquarters at Washington, D.C.

He has also been designated to perform several important missions abroad, being detailed by the President in 1897 to visit the seat of war between Turkey and Greece, to represent the United States at the jubilee of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, and also to witness the maneuvers of the armies of Russia, Germany and France.

He received many brevets; that of brigade general, U.S.V., "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville;" major general, U.S.V., on Aug. 25, 1864, "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Ream's Station, Va." On March 2, 1867, he was brevetted brigadier general, U.S. Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.;" and also major general, U.S. Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania." He also received a medal of honor "for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., March, 1863, while holding with his command a line of abatis and rifle pits against a strong force of the enemy until severely wounded, while colonel 61st New York Volunteers, commanding the line of skirmishers in front of the 1st Division, 2d Army Corps."

This brief synopsis of General Miles's career as a soldier shows how well he has deserved the promotions he has received. If he has been less successful as an Army administrator, he has failed where other distinguished soldiers have failed before him, and under conditions which made success practically impossible. It is to be hoped that the change in Army administration, which General Miles has so insistently opposed, will harmonize in future the relations between the civil and the military control of the Army, and save us from the scandals and heart burnings of the past.

## GENERAL MILES'S FAREWELL ORDER.

General Miles bids farewell to the Army as its commander in the General Order which follows:

"Headquarters of the Army.  
"Washington, Aug. 5, 1903.

"General Orders, No. 16.

"In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 30, 1882, the undersigned will retire from the active Service Aug. 8, 1903.

"In relinquishing the command of the Army of the United States to which he was assigned by the President Oct. 2, 1895, he hereby acknowledges his appreciation of the fidelity manifested by the officers and soldiers during the past eventful years.

"To those who were his companions and associates during one of the greatest of all wars, he takes pleasure in expressing his gratification that they have lived through the trials and dangers of long service to witness the results of their fortitude, heroism, and unselfish devotion to the welfare of their country. They have also in a most commendable manner exemplified to the younger generation of soldiers those principles of discipline and patriotism which make the Army the protector and defender, and never the menace, of the nation and its liberties.

"The time and occasion are considered opportune for expressing to the Army a few thoughts concerning its past and that may affect its future welfare. It is from the best impressions and influences of the past that the most desirable results may be realized in the future.

"Unswerving devotion to our Government and the principles upon which it was established and has been maintained, is essential to the efficiency of the national forces, and especially is this so in a democratic government, where the individual, in order to be a perfect soldier, must first be a true citizen. The boast that every soldier of a great nation carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack, is in a higher sense more than equaled in significance by the fact that every American soldier personifies sovereign citizenship and may, by his own conduct, exemplify impartial justice to those who have never experienced it, and the results of the highest liberty to those who have been strangers to it, thereby aiding to secure for his country a moral influence not otherwise attainable.

"During the darkest hour of our history the first commander of the American forces demonstrated the grandeur and nobility of his character by combating the evil influences then pervading the Army and by manifesting the strongest confidence and faith in the ultimate justice and integrity of his government. His word of wisdom uttered at Newburgh one hundred and twenty years ago had the effect of inspiring 'unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings.' It is one of the glories of our country that the Army has maintained those principles for more than a century.

"The commanders of the Army succeeding Washington have, by their example, influence and orders, engendered and maintained the highest degree of efficiency, discipline and patriotism.

"Since its organization the Army has been charged with a great variety of responsibilities, all subordinate to defending the country and maintaining the rights of its citizens.

"In the discharge of its manifold duties the Army has confronted enemies representing every stage of human development from the highest civilization yet attained to savagery and barbarism. It has ever been its duty to observe in war those chivalric and humane principles by which inevitable horrors are so greatly mitigated, while by unyielding prosecution of warfare against armed forces its valor has been demonstrated.

"All honorable activity and life for the Army must exist within the well defined lines of patriotism, untarnished honor, sterling integrity, impartial justice, obedience to rightful authority, and incessant warfare against armed enemies. Always to maintain truth, honor and justice requires the highest moral courage, and is equally as important as fortitude in battle. Drill, discipline and instruction are but preparatory for the perfection and efficiency of an army.

"The events of recent years have placed upon the Army a new obligation and an opportunity for a broader exemplification of its country's principles. The United States Army is now brought into daily communication with millions of people to whom its individual members of every grade are the exponents of American civilization. A serious duty and a great honor are now presented to every officer and soldier, namely: to exemplify,

to those with whom he comes in contact, our country's principles of equal and exact justice, immunity from violence, equality before the law and the peaceful use and possession of his own.

"Marked changes at different times have occurred in the strength and organization of the Army, resulting from diverse influences, and various experiments have been tried. Time has rectified errors in the past and will do so in the future. The lieutenant general has faith that under all circumstances the Army will maintain its high character, and that its future will be as honorable and glorious as has been its history in the past. His earnest solicitude and best wishes will ever follow the fortunes of the Army.

"NELSON A. MILES, Lieutenant General."

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

It is announced that under the new act providing a civil government for the Island of Mindanao, Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will be military and civil governor of the island. It is explained further that General Wood will not relieve Major General Wade and be placed in command of the Division of the Philippines. It is the desire of the officials to have General Wood work out the problems connected with the governing of the Moros, and it is expected that for some time he will reside in the Moro country. The new law provides that the capital of the Moro Province shall be at Zamboanga. The province is divided into five districts, to be known as the Sulu, Zamboanga, Lanao, Cottabato and Davao districts. The law also provides that the Governor of the Moro Province shall be appointed by the Governor of the Philippine Islands and that the Provincial Governor and engineer may be officers of the Army detailed on request of the Philippine Commission by the commanding general of the Division of the Philippines to perform the civil duties of such office. The law contains the following proviso: "If the Provincial Governor be at the same time the commanding general of the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, he shall furnish copies of the reports made by him to the Civil Governor to the commanding general of the troops in the Philippine Islands." It is also stipulated that the Provincial Governor shall receive an annual salary of \$6,000; but, "in case an officer of the Army is detailed to perform the duties of Provincial Governor, or provincial engineer, or a governor of a district, he shall receive an allowance equal to 20 per cent. of his current proper yearly pay as an officer of the Army, and the actual and necessary expenses incurred while absent from his station in the performance of his necessary civil duties."

According to a report on Philippine commerce published by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department it appears that during the nine months ended March 31, 1903, exclusive of gold and silver and Government supplies, the value of merchandise imported and exported amounted to \$46,969,485, against \$42,300,328 in 1902 and \$40,332,196 during the same period of 1901.

Hon. Dean C. Worcester, a member of the Philippine Civil Commission, who is in the United States on leave, reports a steady improvement of economic conditions in the islands. He says the cattle pest has been stamped out, cholera and bubonic plague have been effectively dealt with, the insular government is making permanent improvements and defraying all its expenses on the proceeds of a reduced import customs duty, and the land tax is solving the problem of revenues for provincial and municipal government.

Dominador Gomez, president of the Democratic Labor Union of Manila, has been found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to imprisonment for six months. When the union was declared bankrupt sometime ago, upon investigation of its affairs by the government, a newspaper connected with it was suspended and placed in the hands of a receiver. Gomez took upon himself to republish the paper and was promptly arrested upon the charge of contempt, for which he has just been sentenced. Gomez was arrested in May last upon a charge of embezzlement of funds from the labor union, the government charging that the money stolen was used to furnish arms and food to the insurgents of Rizal Province. The union, which has a membership of 15,000, has always been closely allied with the National party, and is strongly in sympathy with the insurgents.

Mr. W. C. Deering, a prominent business man of Chicago, who has recently returned from an extended tour of the Philippines, is apprehensive as to the situation in the islands. He says: "There will be another insurrection in the Philippines, and the insurgents are preparing for it vigorously, though secretly. There are now many vessels engaged in running guns to the islands. The Filipinos are being drilled by many soldiers from the United States Army. Many negroes from the colored regiments have deserted and gone over to the rebels, and some whites also, but the colored men seem to be the more numerous. There are also a number of Germans and other broken-down soldiers from Europe teaching the insurgents and preparing them to struggle with Uncle Sam's troops."

Advices received at the War Department state that the Philippine Constabulary has taken up the task of pacifying, by forcible means, the savage head-hunters of Lepanto and Bontoc provinces in the interior of Northern Luzon. Captain Nathorse, with 100 Igorrote volunteers, has taken trail, and expects to teach such a salutary lesson as will preclude future forays by these savages upon the peaceful villages near the coast. There has long been a feud between the head-hunters and the tribes in contiguous territory. Several small barriers are known to have been practically exterminated by the head-hunters, whose practice is to decapitate their victims and carry away the heads on poles. All of the Constabulary are well equipped and provisioned.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., Director of the Philippine Census, reports to the War Department that the taking of the census of the Philippine Islands had been practically completed, and that the schedules will leave Manila on the transport Sherman about Aug. 15.

The committee which is preparing for the reception of the thirty-seventh national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at San Francisco, in August, is engaged in the construction of an electric court of honor in which the most elaborate effects are striven after. It is being erected at "Newspaper Corner," on Market street, and will be illuminated by 10,000 electric lights.



## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Clarence Deema, jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Harriet Roberts Brush, daughter of Major and Mrs. Daniel Harmon Brush, 25th Inf., U.S.A., were married at Carbondale, Ill., July 29, 1903.

Lieut. Robert L. Russell, U.S.N., and Miss Ethel Soley were married on July 9, at Tallageda, Ala.

Mary Ellen Balch, daughter of Rear Admiral George Beall Balch, U.S.N., and Mr. Frederick Edmund Sears, of Boston, a master at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, were married on July 28, at 32 Pleasant avenue, Woodford, Portland, Me., by the Rev. George W. Lay, assisted by the Rev. Ernest A. Presse.

The wedding of Miss Anne Wilson Post, daughter of Mr. William H. Post, to Lieut. Edmund K. Sterling, 3d U.S. Cav., will take place in the Church of Our Saviour, at Lebanon Springs, N.Y., at noon, Wednesday Aug. 19. The wedding reception will be held at Inter-mania, the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frederic E. Haight, at Lebanon.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Miriam W. Newcomb to Mr. J. Grant Cramer, son of Dr. M. J. Cramer, at one time United States Minister to Denmark and a nephew of the late Gen. U. S. Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore, of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie Campbell Moore, to Colby Mitchell Chester, jr., son of Rear Admiral Chester, U.S.N. Mr. Chester, jr., is a Yale man, class of '98. The time for the wedding has not been decided upon, but it probably will occur in Greenwich, Conn., at Ball Haven, the residence of the Moores.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Bailey, mother of Ord. Sergt. Robert Benjamin, U.S.A., died at Kingston, Jamaica, July 25.

Julia Horn, daughter of Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and of the late Myra Rivers Horn, died at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Aug. 3, aged one year and nine months.

Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, U.S.A., retired, who died at Paris, France, Aug. 1, was appointed a 1st Lieutenant and A.D.C. of Volunteers Oct. 26, 1861, and served throughout the Civil War. He was later appointed Captain and Major in the Adjutant General's Department, and was honorably mustered out in April, 1867. He was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and Lieutenant Colonel for efficient and meritorious services. He was Captain and Quartermaster in the Regular Service, Jan. 18, 1867, and was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy Jan. 14, 1895. He was retired at his own request Feb. 11, 1897, after over 30 years' service. The funeral of Lieutenant Colonel Rockwell took place Aug. 3 at the American Episcopal church. The body was afterward cremated at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

## PERSONALS.

Gen. James Oakes, U.S.A., and family are passing the summer at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Surg. Moulton K. Johnson, U.S.N., stationed at the Naval Academy, is visiting his parents in Cincinnati.

Capt. J. E. Hoffer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hoffer will spend the rest of the month and early September in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. R. H. Jackson, wife of Lieut. R. H. Jackson, U.S.N., and her sister, Mrs. W. T. Cluverius, are at Eagles Mere, Pa., for the summer.

Mrs. Almy, wife of Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Haines, wife of Capt. J. T. Haines, U.S.A., at 2642 Bancroft way, Berkeley, Cal.

Brig. Gen. William L. Haskin, U.S.A., sailed from Havana, Cuba, Aug. 1 for New York. He received an enthusiastic farewell from the American officers and his friends.

Mrs. Beckwith, widow of the late General Beckwith, U.S.A., with her daughters, Mrs. Fox and Miss Beckwith is passing the summer in their cottage at Cazenovia, N.Y.

Mrs. J. A. M. La Tourette and her daughters, Mrs. J. H. Collins and Miss Collins and Mrs. J. M. Stotsenburg have moved from 531 18th street, to 1717 Corcoran street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mr. William L. Scott, son of Major D. M. Scott, U. S.A., and family will leave Washington early this month for Philadelphia, Pa., where they will make their home, as Mr. Scott has gone into business in the Quaker city.

Lady Roberts and sons have arrived at Fort Moultrie, S.C., from London, on a visit to her parents. Lady Roberts was Miss Marie LaRoche, cousin of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur F. Curtis, who paid them several visits while stationed at West Point, and made many dear friends there.

Miss Koerper, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. A. Koerper, sailed Aug. 1 from Philadelphia on the steamer Westerland, with a party of friends, to visit Scotland, England and Germany. She will return to Washington, Oct. 17. Miss Helen Koerper is still in the Philippines.

Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, Miss Mary Sherman Fitch and Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, jr., have sailed for Havre, France, to be the guests of Lieut. A. M. Thacker, American Consul at Havre. Miss Fitch will join her aunt in Switzerland, where she will remain until October.

Col. R. G. Rutherford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rutherford are at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., visiting their son, 1st Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, jr., 24th U.S. Inf., whom they have not seen for three years and a half, as he only returned from the Philippines in January last, and has not yet been east.

Mrs. Frederick Meier, of Slaterville Springs, Tompkins county, N.Y., appeals to the public for information as to the whereabouts of her husband, who mysteriously disappeared from his home April 22, 1901, and has not since been heard from. Meier's description is as follows: Five feet six inches in height, of robust form, and at the time of his disappearance was about seventy-one years old. He was bald; wore full gray beard; had scar over right eye and at base of left thumb. He was born in Wesel, Germany, and came to America during the Civil War; served four years in the German army and three years in the Union Army; was a member of Company B, 109th N.Y. Volunteers, and a pensioner; said to have been seen in Owego, N.Y., April 23, 1901.

Capt. W. B. Carr, U.S.A., was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York City, Aug. 4.

Comdr. Nathan Sargent, U.S.N., sailed from New York for Southampton, England, Aug. 4.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. C. C. Hearn, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Watch Hill, R.I., July 31.

A son, Edward Oliver, jr., was born July 21, 1903, at the Presidio of San Francisco, to the wife of Capt. E. O. Sarraff, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral Edwin M. Shepard, U.S.N., retired, together with Mrs. Shepard and Miss Shepard, is at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, N.Y., for the summer.

A historic name and family is recalled in that of John Quincy Adams, of Pennsylvania, who has been appointed a midshipman in the Navy, having passed all of the examinations satisfactorily.

Major Gen. Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Heywood and his niece, Miss Emma Stellweg, have gone to Atlantic City for a stay of several weeks. They occupy apartments at the Strand.

Mrs. H. A. Meyer, wife of Lieutenant Meyer, 13th U.S. Cav., and Miss Lily Meyer expect to sail from San Francisco, Oct. 1, on the transport Logan to join Lieutenant Meyer in the Philippines.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U.S.A., retired, is now "a farmer good with corn, and beef and plenty." He is living on the old Otis homestead, a farm of several hundred acres at Gates, near Rochester, N.Y., which has been in the family for over half a century.

Paym. Jonathan Q. Barton, U.S.N., retired, who has gone to Randolph, Md., for the remainder of the summer, is a well known figure in Washington, and his friends will be glad to learn of his continued good health, notwithstanding the heated term at the capital.

An original vacancy in the Medical Corps of the Navy has been recently filled by the appointment of Dr. Sidney T. Scott, son of Mr. William Scott, of Fredericksburg, Va., his commission bearing date of the 25th ult., as an assistant surgeon, U.S.N., with the rank of lieutenant.

A daughter, Elizabeth Patterson Faust, was born to the wife of Lieut. W. H. Faust, U.S.N., retired, at Buffalo, N.Y., July 31. Lieutenant Faust and Mrs. Faust, with their three children, are living at 350 Linwood avenue, Buffalo, N.Y. Lieutenant Faust is on active duty in charge of the local branch Hydrographic and Recruiting offices.

Lieut. Comdr. Simon Cook, U.S.N., will report on the New York as executive officer, taking the place of Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Capehart, U.S.N. Lieutenant Commander Cook has been for some time past on duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., as Inspector of Equipment and Ordnance.

Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st U.S. Inf., en route to Detroit, Mich., has been the guest of the family of Senator A. J. Hopkins for the past few days at their summer residence, "Hopkins Haven," near Half-way House, Pikes Peak. Lieutenant Williams was also the guest of the family of J. A. Edson, vice-president and general manager, Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, at his residence, 1140 Pearl street, Denver, Colo.

Dr. Dwight B. Taylor, formerly a captain and assistant surgeon of Volunteers, has located at 221 West Wayne street, Fort Wayne, Ind., to engage in private practice. Dr. Taylor is a son of the late Major David Taylor, paymaster, U.S.A., and married a daughter of Capt. John Q. Adams, retired, formerly of the 1st Cavalry. The Doctor and Mrs. Taylor have many friends in the Army, who will be glad to learn of their whereabouts.

Mrs. Cutts, widow of the late Lieut. Richard M. Cutts, U.S.N., is receiving many congratulations over the recent promotion of her son, R. M. Cutts, captain, U.S. M.C., whose career has been a pleasant reminder that the motto "noblesse oblige" prevails even in the military Service of Uncle Sam. Captain Cutts is well known at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where he was practically "brought up," having lived there from early boyhood to his entry into the Marine Corps.

A medical board of survey has recommended an indefinite sick leave for Lieut. Percy H. Brereton, Revenue Cutter Service, and his friends will regret to learn that his health requires such a leave. He was granted leave for three months, some time since, and has been spending it at Apponag, R.I. If thought advisable he will go to Fort Stanton, N.M., or San Diego, Cal., for the benefit of his health. No officer has as yet been detailed to succeed him in the office of the Revenue Cutter Division, and no detail will be made for the present.

Speaking of the promotion and retirement of Brig. Gen. William L. Haskin, U.S.A., the Havana Post says: "General Haskin has been in Cuba during the entire time since the coming of the United States Army on Jan. 1, 1896, and for a year and a half has been commanding officer of the American troops on the island. He has had several stations in Cuba and has made many warm friends in all. During his service as commanding officer on the island he has greatly improved the condition of the troops, so that to-day the soldiers in Cuba are up to a high standard of excellence, which could scarcely have been said of them when the general took command. While his promotion is a source of pleasure to his friends, the fact that it removes his estimable wife from Havana society is very much regretted."

The Rev. Andrew C. Murphy, C.M., who has been appointed a chaplain in the Navy, was born in Chicago, Aug. 13, 1870. His early education was received in the public schools of that city and afterward in St. Ignatius' College, from which institution he matriculated into Niagara University at Suspension Bridge, N.Y., which is conducted by the Vincentian Fathers. From there he went to the seminary at Germantown and was ordained priest in the Church of St. Vincent, in Philadelphia, on May 30, 1896. For three years he was connected with the missions of his order, and during that time he organized the St. Vincent's Cadets, in Germantown, a military organization composed of young men in St. Vincent's Parish, in Germantown, Pa. He went to Brooklyn, N.Y., in the fall of 1899, and was at once assigned to the position of prefect of discipline at St. John's College. Since his stay in Brooklyn he organized the Military Battalion of St. John's College. Personally, Father Murphy is described as a man of wide experience and of broad culture. Very energetic and earnest in everything he undertakes and withal a man of most genial disposition.

Col. Amos Stickney, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stickney are at Narragansett Pier.

A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Cheatham on July 27 at San Francisco, Cal.

Millard H. Crawford, late surgeon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crawford will spend the summer at The Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Va.

Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, U.S.N., retired, is on a visit to Burlington, Vt., and will probably not return to Washington until some time in October.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, visited the navy yard, Brooklyn, Aug. 1, and went around in company with Engr. T. F. Burgdorf, U.S.N.

The sick leave which was granted to Lieut. W. R. M. Field, U.S.N., has been revoked as to the unexpired portion, and he will report for duty on the Illinois.

Capt. George C. Reiter, U.S.N., recently in command of the Wisconsin, will soon be assigned to duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Arthur F. Curtis and children will leave Fort Moultrie, S.C., shortly for the north, where she will place Miss Anna, in St. Mary's Episcopal Convent, for a four years' course.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Kondrup have left Washington for Saratoga, and from there will be the guests of Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tillman at Newport, R.I.

Warrant Machinist W. G. Hall, who was appointed to the Navy from California Aug. 23, 1890, and was last on duty on the U.S.S. Boston, has been declared a deserter from Dec. 20, 1902.

Pay Insp. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., is spending a portion of his annual leave at the retired spot on the Maine coast called Kennebunk, where fishing and clam chowder fill the routine of life from one week's end to another.

Rear Admiral David B. Harmony, U.S.N., retired, has returned from a considerable visit to the Hot Springs of Virginia, and has been in Washington for a short time, arranging his business affairs preparatory to a prolonged visit to Newport, R.I.

Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md., has gone on a visit of some length to Cadiz, Ky., his birthplace. His family are in Narragansett for the month of August. Their whereabouts for September have not been fully determined.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, U.S.N., has been detached from the Olympia and directed to assume command of the Vixen as the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean, U.S.N. This last named officer is ordered home and placed on waiting orders following a full tour of sea duty.

Lieut. Comdr. William S. Benson, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the Naval Academy, and will take passage from San Francisco, Sept. 15, for the Asiatic Station, per P.M.S.S. Corea. Commander Benson will receive an assignment by the commander-in-chief on his arrival on the station.

A correspondent writes saying: "As a token of their appreciation, esteem and respect, the members of Company H, 15th Infantry, stationed at Monterey, Cal., presented to Lieut. Gad Morgan, 15th U.S. Inf., a handsome sabre, and dress belt. The pretty little ceremony incident thereto took place in the dining hall at 12 o'clock, noon, July 25, 1903, just as the company had been seated to mess. First Sergeant Hudson made the customary presentation speech in a few well chosen words, Lieutenant Morgan accepting the sabre and dress belt, and responding to the sergeant's remarks in a very nice little impromptu speech to the company. Upon the completion of the lieutenant's remarks, the assembled company arose to their feet and gave further evidence of their appreciation by vigorous and prolonged hand-clapping. Lieutenant Morgan will soon leave his present station and company in the near future, having received the detail to the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas."

The Springfield Republican publishes an excellent likeness of the representative in Boston of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Mr. Edward Pognon Guild, who is President of the Heath (Mass.) Historical Society, which celebrated its anniversary in the old town July 31. Among the letters read was one from Rear Admiral Edward Trask Strong, U.S.N., retired, who lived in Heath when a boy. As the first event of the morning, and a permanent memorial of the day, Mr. Guild presented a tablet to mark the old town house, which bore the inscription, "Old Town House. Built 1835. Heath Historical Society, organized 1900." In accepting the tablet on behalf of the society, D. E. Miller said that "in preserving the town house we are not merely saving decayed walls and crumbling rafters, but are preserving the memory of their significance. The old town houses were the cradles of self-government and, with the church and school, are the pillars of social organization."

The military record of Col. Henry Lippincott, Asst. Surg. Gen. U.S.A., whose promotion and retirement as brigadier general has been withheld, is as follows: He was an acting medical cadet, U.S.A., March 1, 1863 to Oct. 6, 1863, serving in the Satterlee U.S. Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pa., where he had charge of a ward. While on this duty he volunteered to go into the ranks and to join the United States troops in the Army of the Potomac, at the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania by Confederate troops, but was held for service in his ward. As act. assist. surg., U.S.A., from March 17, 1864, to May 17, 1865, Dr. Lippincott served with Volunteer troops against hostile Indians in the summer of 1864 while post surgeon at Camp Grant, Cal. As act. surg., 6th Inf., Cal. Vol., from May 18, 1865, to Oct. 31, 1866, he served against hostile Indians in the summer of 1865 while on duty as surgeon at Camp Black, Nev. As acting assistant surgeon Dec. 18, 1865, to May 20, 1866, he served as surgeon in charge of the U.S. Military Hospital, Wilmington, N.C.; surgeon at Fort Macon, N.C., and quarantine officer, Port of Beaufort, N.C. He was appointed assistant surgeon, U.S.A., May 30, 1866, serving as surgeon to the 7th U.S. Cav., from March 20, 1867, to March 18, 1871, in the field against Indians. He was recommended for the brevet of major Sept. 12, 1867, after the battle of the Washita, in which he took part, and for meritorious services rendered during the cholera epidemic in camp in July and August, 1867. He was the first chief surgeon of the Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, and served as such with General Merritt at the taking of Manila; also served with General Otis at the outbreak of the insurgents in Manila, Feb. 4, 1899, and later.



Capt. S. A. Cloman, U.S.A., is at 1917 I street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of General Humphrey, Q.M. General, U.S.A., is visiting friends in New York.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, of New York, have left Cedarhurst, L.I., for Buffalo, N.Y., to remain for two weeks.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mrs. Miles were guests of Sir Thomas Lipton on his steam yacht Erin, at New York, Aug. 6.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has taken a cottage at Narragansett Pier, R.I., where she is passing the summer.

Miss Susan D. Biddle, sister of Col. John Biddle, U.S.A., is visiting her brother, Capt. William Biddle, in Berlin, after passing several weeks in London.

Mrs. Bohn, who has been visiting her father, Rear Admiral John A. Howell, U.S.N., at his country place, Argyle, near Washington, has gone to visit friends in New York.

Mrs. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jessie Campbell Moore, to Mr. Colby Mitchel Chester, jr., son of Capt. Colby M. Chester, U.S.N.

Mrs. Bessie Stewart Hooker, the mother of Lieutenant Hooker, U.S.M.C., is passing the summer at the Dupont in 20th street, N.W., Washington, and will move into her home in Q street in the fall.

Admiral Geo. Dewey and Mrs. Dewey arrived at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 6, and were at the races for a short time. Admiral Dewey is looking remarkably well. It is his intention to remain at Saratoga until the end of the season.

In speaking of the picturesque scenery on the upper Mississippi around Winona, William E. Curtis, in a long article in the Chicago Record of Aug. 1, says: "Stories about various landmarks and villages are related by the lumbermen and the steamboat pilots. They point out a little promontory near a railway station, where once stood a cabin in which Colonel Mackenzie, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, was born, and somebody will sometime erect a monument in his honor there. The steamboat men and raftsmen on the river will do it I think, because Colonel Mackenzie has been their best friend and has done more for the improvement of the upper Mississippi than any other man except the late Senator Windom. He is one of the ablest all-around officers of the Army, an authority upon all problems of engineering, particularly river improvements and fortifications, and has recently been appointed a member of the General Staff so that the Secretary of War may have the benefit of his wisdom, learning and skill."

The program of the Department of Columbia Infantry competition held at Fort Wright from Aug. 3 to 8, was as follows: Preliminary, Aug. 3, slow fire and rapid fire; competitive, Aug. 5 and 6, slow fire and rapid fire; Aug. 7 and 8, skirmish fire. The officers for the competitions were: Officer in charge, Lieut. Col. P. Henry Ray, 8th Inf.; chief range officer, Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf.; statistical officer, Capt. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf.; range officers, 2d Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Sager, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ira A. Smith, 19th Inf. The competitors were: 8th Infantry, Artillery Ambrose Wise, Co. I; L. Corpl. William B. Young, Co. M; 17th Infantry, Capt. William C. Wren, 19th Infantry, Capt. Truman O. Murphy, Capt. Frederick G. Lawton; Pvt. Francis Schoeneman, Co. A; Corpl. Edward Parfitt, Co. B; 1st Sergt. Robert Donelson, Co. C; 1st Sergt. Casper S. Crowl, Co. D; Corpl. Arthur T. Brown, Co. E; Sergt. Victor Storm, Co. F; Pvt. Daniel W. Finlayson, Co. G; Sergt. Mark L. Jacobs, Co. H; Sergt. Samuel B. Braden, Co. I; Sergt. William G. McCracken, Co. K; Corpl. Maurice Fitzgerald, Co. L; Sergt. John Sammon, Co. M.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, who was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, to succeed William Cary Sanger, was at his home in Albany, N.Y., Aug. 4, preparing to go to Washington to assume his duties. Speaking of his new appointment, General Oliver was quoted as follows: "On Saturday I shall go to Washington, and on Monday I expect to dine with the President at Oyster Bay. I had not the slightest idea that President Roosevelt contemplated appointing me to such a responsible office. When I sent word that I would accept I received a very courteous note from Secretary Root, assuring me that he was perfectly pleased with my decision. I want it understood, however, that when I accepted the Assistant Secretaryship I knew nothing about the stories relative to Secretary Root resigning. I would not like to see him do so. He is beyond all question an able man, and fits the office he occupies perfectly. Now about the 3d Brigade. I shall ask the Governor to retire me. This will so place me that if ever I am needed in any way in connection with the Guard I will be able to respond to the call and serve. My acceptance of the office of Assistant Secretary of War will not mean that I give up my business or home life here. I will come to Albany at least twice a month."

#### ARMY RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Three colonels of Infantry have been promoted brigadier generals, and retired within the past few days, after over forty years' service. They are Col. J. M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf., retired July 31; Col. C. F. Robe, 9th Inf., retired Aug. 1, and Col. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., retired July 30.

General Sanno entered the U.S.M.A. as a cadet July 1, 1859, and was graduated a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 7th Inf., June 11, 1863. He reached his colonelcy, Dec. 18, 1899, and holds the brevet of major for gallant services in action against Indians at Big Hole, Mont., Aug. 9, 1877. General Robe entered the military service, Sept. 11, 1862, as a 1st lieutenant of the 147th N.Y. Volunteers. His first commission in the Regular establishment was a 1st lieutenant in the 29th Infantry, July 28, 1866. He was appointed colonel and assigned to the 9th Infantry, July 13, 1900.

General Miner joined the Volunteer Army in April, 1861, as a private in the 2d Ohio Volunteers, and was honorably mustered out as captain of the 22d Ohio Volunteers, Aug. 28, 1865. He entered the Regular Army as a 2d lieutenant in the 19th Infantry, March 31, 1866, and was made a colonel and assigned to the 6th Infantry,

Dec. 15, 1899. He holds the brevet of major for gallant services against Indians at Spring Creek, Mont., Oct. 15 and 16, 1876.

Col. George B. Rodney, Art. Corps, promoted brigadier general and retired on Aug. 5, after over forty years' service was a private in the company of Pennsylvania Artillery in April, 1861, and in August of the same year was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Artillery. He reached the grade of colonel, Feb. 2, 1901. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., he received the brevet of captain, Dec. 31, 1862, and for similar services in the battle of Chickamauga he was brevetted major, Sept. 20, 1863.

Col. James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, retired, with the rank of brigadier general, Aug. 2, entered the U.S.M.A. as a cadet July 1, 1859, and was graduated as a 1st lieutenant, June 11, 1863, and assigned to the Ordnance Department. For faithful and meritorious services in the campaign of November and December, 1864, including the battles of Franklin and Nashville, he received the brevet of captain.

Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Medical Department, promoted brigadier general and retired on Aug. 6 was born in Malta, and appointed an assistant surgeon of Volunteers from New York, Oct. 4, 1862, and was honorably mustered out as surgeon, Aug. 10, 1865. For faithful and meritorious services during the Civil War he received the brevet of lieutenant colonel. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the Regular establishment, Oct. 9, 1867, and reached the grade of colonel and assistant surgeon general, Feb. 4, 1891. He is a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, 1860.

Col. Almond B. Wells, 1st Cav., promoted brigadier general and retired on Aug. 6, entered the Volunteer Service as a 1st lieutenant of Nevada Cavalry in July, 1863, and was honorably mustered out as captain, Nov. 18, 1865. He was appointed 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the 2d Cavalry, July 28, 1866, and attained the grade of colonel, Feb. 2, 1901, going from the 9th Cavalry to the 1st.

Col. Frank G. Smith, Art. Corps, appointed brigadier general, and retired on Aug. 4, after forty years' service, was appointed to the Army from Ohio as a 2d lieutenant, 4th Artillery, Aug. 6, 1861, and was a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute, Troy, 1859. He received two brevets, that of captain, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., and major for similar services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga. He was appointed colonel, Feb. 2, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Martin B. Hughes, 10th Cav., promoted colonel Aug. 5, vice Wells, 1st Cav., retired, entered the U.S. Military Academy as a cadet, July 1, 1865, and was graduated a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 9th Cavalry, June 15, 1869. He holds the brevet rank of captain, for gallant services in action against Indians in San Andreas Mountain, N.M., April 7, 1880. He was appointed lieutenant colonel, Dec. 6, 1901.

Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 3d Inf., promoted from lieutenant colonel of the 27th Infantry to succeed Page, retired, entered the Volunteer Army, May 5, 1864, as a 2d lieutenant of the 2d N.Y. Artillery. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the 11th Infantry, March 7, 1867.

Col. James Regan, of the 9th Infantry, has been receiving the congratulations of his friends on his recent promotion from lieutenant colonel. Colonel Regan joined the Army as a musician in Company H, 2d Infantry, June 1, 1858. His first commission was a 2d lieutenant Dec. 1, 1866. He was severely wounded in the campaign in China, and left for dead on the field. He reached his colonelcy, July 29, 1903, succeeding Colonel Robe, retired, as brigadier general.

Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., promoted colonel from July 30 last, vice Sanno, 18th Inf., retired, was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy, Sept. 1, 1863, and was graduated a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 20th Infantry in June, 1868. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, Sept. 22, 1901. During the war with Spain he served as major and Chief Ordnance Officer of Volunteers.

Since our form containing the account of the unveiling of the Ericsson statue went to press we learn that the officers with the command of Regular troops at the parade on the 1st inst. were Col. W. E. Dougherty, 8th Inf., commanding troops; Lieut. Col. L. C. Allen, 16th Inf., commanding battalion 18th Infantry; Capt. French, Guyer and Melbourne, 16th Inf.; Major L. C. Walker, A.C., commanding Battalion of Artillery; Capt. Fox Conner and Lieutenants Ball and Stayton, A.C.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1, 1903.  
Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.:  
Transport Sheridan sailed for San Francisco Aug. 1 for Manila with following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Chase, Major Kendall, Captains Anderson, Rockenbach, Cusack, Craig, Berkeley, Lieutenants Lee, Long, Potter, Burroughs, Morey, Kimball, Troxel, Mayo, Stott, Devall, Veterinarian Hill, 23 enlisted, headquarters, band, 3d Squadron, 12th Cav., Colonel Sweet, 28th Inf., Captains Pope, 15th Cav., Dawes, Pay Dept., Lieutenants H. C. Williams, Art. Corps, Ross, 15th Cav., Lawrence, 14th Inf., True, 28th Jackson, 29th, Major Corbushier, Lieutenants Scott, Bloomberg, S. J. Morris, Purnell, Med. Dent., six casuals, six Signal and 26 Hospital Corps men. Following officers of the General Staff: Colonel Kerr, 12th Cav., Lieutenant Colonels Simpson, McCain, Adjutant General's Dept., Major Mann, 14th Inf., Captains Gibson, Ordnance Dept., Rivers, 1st Cav., Michle, 12th.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

#### CIRCULAR 42, AUG. 3, H.Q.A.A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Seacoast batteries include guns of one caliber only. In cases where the guns of the same battery are widely separated, or have interposed between them guns of another battery and caliber, the numbers given emplacements as prescribed in paragraph 407, Army Regulations, 1901, shall be "from right to left in separate series for each battery," notwithstanding the fact that this may result in the repetition of a number in a continuous work. Thus one work may include two 8-inch guns and two 12-inch guns, the latter being on the flanks. This work includes two batteries and the emplacements should be numbered as follows, beginning at the right of the work: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. The name of the battery used in connection with the number distinguishes each emplacement from the others in the same work.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major Gen., U.S.A.

## THE ARMY

War Department, Washington, Aug. 3, 1903.

The following orders are promulgated by the Secretary of War:

By direction of the Secretary of War the retirement from active service by the President Aug. 8, 1903, of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S. Army, by operation of law under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Lieutenant General Miles will proceed to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

By order of the Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, Aug. 9, 1903.

The following order is by direction of the Secretary of War, published to the Army:

By the direct of the President, Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young is assigned to the command of the Army until the fifteenth day of August, 1903, when he will assume the duties of Chief of Staff as directed by the President June 1, 1903, and in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the Army," approved Feb. 14, 1903.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

#### RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC., IN THE ARMY.

##### Ordnance Department.

Major Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Dept., to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 1, 1903, vice Kress, promoted.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Dept., to be major, Aug. 1, 1903, vice Blunt, promoted.

First Lieut. David M. King, Ordnance Dept., to be captain, Aug. 1, 1903, vice Clark, promoted.

Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, Ordnance Dept., to be colonel, Aug. 1, 1903, vice Reilly, appointed brigadier general.

##### Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. William L. Alexander, deputy commissary general, to be assistant commissary general, with the rank of colonel, July 27, 1903, vice Woodruff, appointed brigadier general.

Major James N. Allison, commissary, to be lieutenant colonel and deputy commissary general, July 27, 1903, vice Alexander, promoted.

Capt. William H. Hart, commissary, to be commissary, with the rank of major, July 27, 1903, vice Allison, promoted.

##### Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Jacobs, deputy Q.M.G., to be assistant Q.M. general, with the rank of colonel, Aug. 2, 1903, vice Atwood, appointed brigadier general.

Major George Ruhlen, Q.M., to be deputy Q.M.G., with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Aug. 2, 1903, vice Jacobs, promoted.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Q.M., to be Q.M., with the rank of major, Aug. 2, 1903, vice Ruhlen, promoted.

##### Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surgeon general, to be assistant surgeon general, with the rank of colonel, Aug. 6, 1903, vice Cleary, appointed brigadier general.

Major George H. Torney, surg., to be deputy surgeon general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Aug. 6, 1903, vice Harvey, promoted.

Capt. George M. Wells, asst. surg., to be surgeon, with the rank of major, Aug. 6, 1903, vice Torney, promoted.

Capt. Merritt W. Ireland, asst. surg., to be surgeon, with the rank of major, Aug. 3, 1903, vice Ten Eyck, retired.

##### Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Martin B. Hughes, 10th Cav., to be colonel, Aug. 5, 1903, vice Wells, 1st Cav., appointed brigadier general.

Major Otto L. Hein, 3d Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 5, 1903, vice Hughes, promoted.

Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, 8th Cav., to be major, Aug. 5, 1903, vice Hein, promoted.

First Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 10th Cav., to be captain, Aug. 5, 1903, vice Hammond, promoted.

Second Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, 8th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1903, vice Sirmeyer, promoted.

##### Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. John M. K. Davis, A.C., to be colonel, July 28, 1903, vice Haskin, appointed brigadier general.

Major E. R. Hills, A.C., to be lieutenant colonel, July 28, 1903, vice Davis, promoted.

Capt. Charles W. Foster, A.C., to be major, July 28, 1903, vice Hills, promoted.

First Lieut. William F. Hase, A.C., to be captain, July 28, 1903, vice Foster, promoted.

Second Lieut. Daniel F. Craig, A.C., to be 1st lieutenant, July 28, 1903, vice Hase, promoted.

Lieut. Col. James O'Hara, A.C., to be colonel, Aug. 4, 1903, vice Rodney appointed brigadier general.

Major Luigi Lomia, A.C., to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 4, 1903, vice O'Hara, promoted.

Capt. E. M. Weaver, A.C., to be major, Aug. 4, 1903, vice Lomia, promoted.

Lieut. Col. B. J. Roberts, A.C., to be colonel, Aug. 3, 1903, vice Smith appointed brigadier general.

Major S. W. Taylor, A.C., to be lieutenant colonel, July 31, 1903, vice Hills, detailed as assistant adjutant general.

Major Charles Humphreys, A.C., to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 3, 1903, vice Roberts, promoted.

Capt. Clarence Deems, A.C., to be major, July 31, 1903, vice Haskins, detailed as inspector general.

Capt. John V. White, A.C., to be major, Aug. 3, 1903, vice Humphreys, promoted.

1st Lieut. William R. Doores, A.C., to be captain, July 31, 1903, vice Bridgman, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, A.C., to be captain, July 31, 1903, vice Deems, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick E. Gignoux, A.C., to be 1st lieutenant, July 31, 1903, vice Doores, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Mitchell, A.C., to be 1st lieutenant, July 31, 1903, vice Starbird, promoted.

##### Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf., to be colonel, July 28, 1903, vice Page, 3d Inf., appointed brigadier general.

Major Herbert S. Foster, 12th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, July 28, 1903, vice Whitall, promoted.

Capt. George Bell, Jr., 15th Inf., to be major, July 28, 1903, vice Foster, promoted.

Lieut. Col. James Regan, 9th Inf., to be colonel, July 29, 1903, vice Miner, appointed brigadier general.

Major John C. Dent, 24th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, July 29, 1903, vice Regan, promoted.

Capt. Charles J. T. Clark, 10th Inf., to be major, July 29, 1903, vice Dent, promoted.

Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, 10th Inf., to be colonel, July 30, 1903, vice Sanno, appointed brigadier general.

Major George K. McGunagle, 26th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, July 30, 1903, vice Rodman, promoted.

Capt. Warren H. Cowles, 24th Inf., to be major, July 30, 1903, vice McGunagle, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf., to be colonel, July 31, 1903, vice Robe, appointed brigadier general.

Major Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, July 31, 1903, vice Haskell, promoted.

Capt. John S. Parke, jr., 21st Inf., to be major, July 31, 1903, vice Robertson, promoted.

Second Lieut. George E. Nelson, 1st Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Cavalry arm, July 11, 1903, with rank from July 13, 1903.



S.O., AUG. 6, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. F. A. Hodson.

The retirement, Aug. 6, of Brig. Gen. Almond B. Wells, upon his own application, is announced.

First Lieut. Guy T. Scott, A.C., to report to Surgeon General for physical examination.

First Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 4th Cav., to report to Col. Camillo C. Carr, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. Mallin Craig, 6th Cav., will report to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president examining board, Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. John C. Livingston, A.C., to report to commanding general, Department of the East, for examination as to physical condition.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 10th Cav.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf., is extended one month.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav., is further extended one month.

The leave granted Major Lewis A. La Garde, surg., is extended three months.

Capt. Herbert O. Williams, 5th Inf., to Plattsburg Barracks.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry B. Jordan, O.D.

A board of survey to consist of Major Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav.; Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter B. Martin, 2d Cav., is appointed to meet at the War Department Aug. 8, for the purpose of investigating indebtedness of late 1st Lieut. John T. Dunn, 11th Inf., for quartermaster's supplies which he failed to account for.

#### G.O. 112, JULY 31, H.Q.O., A.G.O.

1. Any alteration in the length or shape of the tails, manes or forelocks of public horses by docking, banging or clipping is hereby prohibited, and only such reasonable trimming and plucking as may be necessary to prevent shagginess of appearance will be permitted.

2. Announces the post of Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is designated as a saluting station to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war in addition to the posts so designated by paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 30, Dec. 1, 1892, from this office.

3. Designates lands reserved and set apart as a site for a military post at Nonucan, about three miles west of Iligan, in island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

#### EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

##### G.O. 113, JULY 31, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following rules pertaining to the examination of officers who have taken the prescribed courses at the officers' schools at posts under General Orders, No. 102, Sept. 22, 1902, from this office, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Leaves of absence will not be granted at times which will permit officers to be absent from the examinations prescribed in paragraph 8 of the order cited except in extraordinary cases. In each such case the officer will be given a special examination upon his return to his post, covering the subjects in the annual term, in the same manner as is prescribed in said order.

Officers who have been absent on account of illness during the time allotted to any subject will not be examined in that subject; and their efficiency record will bear the note: "Subject . . . ; did not complete course on account of illness; not examined hereon."

If an officer has completed the prescribed courses but is prevented by illness from being examined at the close of the school term, he will be given a special examination when physically able to take it, in the manner prescribed above for officers on leave of absence.

No officer will be reported "deficient" in any subject who has not taken the prescribed examination in that subject.

An officer who is absent with leave or detached temporarily during the progress of any course will not on that account be excused from examination thereon, as he is required under paragraph 7, General Orders, No. 102 of 1902, to prepare himself upon the portion of the course from which he was absent.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major Gen. U.S.A.

#### SERGEANTS MAJOR OF ARTILLERY.

##### G.O. 115, AUG. 5, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

(Extract.)

This order publishes rules governing the appointment and promotion of sergeants major of the Artillery Corps, and rules governing boards for the examination of candidates for appointment as sergeants major, Artillery Corps (junior grade), and sergeants major, Artillery Corps (senior grade).

Sergeants major of the Artillery Corps are appointed by the Secretary of War after due examination as follows: Sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (senior grade) from sergeants major, Artillery Corps (junior grade); sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade) from sergeants of the Artillery Corps who are duly qualified 1st class gunners and have served at least five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers.

Candidates for appointment as sergeants major of the Artillery Corps (junior grade) will submit the application required by paragraph 101 of the Regulations, and before appointment will be examined by a board convened in accordance with paragraph 103 of the Regulation.

Written examinations and preparation of reports, returns, etc., will be made in the presence of one or more members of the board and without recourse to memoranda or other sources of assistance not supplied by the board. The candidate must enter all his work in ink upon the examination sheets, and will enter at the head of the first sheet on each subject the time when he began and the time when he finished work on the subject.

Order of the Examination, Sergeants Major, Junior Grade.

1. Personal History.—The candidate will be required to write a letter to the examining board stating the date and place of his birth, the experience he has had in clerical work, including the knowledge of shorthand, his educational advantages, whether he is married, and if married the number of minor children he has, if any. He will be required to establish to the board his good character, integrity, intelligence and temperance, and if during his service he has been reduced in grade he will state the cause therefor.

2. Knowledge of regulations and arithmetic.—Written questions, ten in number, upon each of the following subjects will be propounded to the candidate and answered by him in writing, viz: Army Regulations bearing on the duties connected with the adjutant's office, military correspondence, reports and returns; and arithmetic to include common and decimal fractions, percentage and proportion.

3. Skill in preparation of official papers.—Practical examination. To be shown by the candidate's ability to consolidate properly company morning reports; to keep a guard roster and prepare details for the following day; to write an official letter, using data furnished by the board; brief it, indorse it, and make record in proper books; giving it office marks; to make out enlistment papers; descriptive cards, discharges and final statements; to make out an order directing officers and enlisted men to change station, covering transportation and rations. Examples of these various papers will be prepared and submitted by the candidate. The candidate will be required to show his ability to use the typewriter, and will be required to perform the duties of sergeant major at guard mounting.

4. General education.—General education will be shown by oral inquiries addressed to the candidate in the presence of the whole board upon such subjects as it may

decide to be advisable, but such questions should generally be confined to the subjects in which the candidate has in his letter claimed to have received instruction or to have studied. During such examination the board will also decide upon the candidate's military bearing and address.

5. Penmanship and orthography.—Proficiency in penmanship and orthography will be shown by the examination papers submitted.

Order of Examination, Sergeants Major, Senior Grade. Vacancies in this grade will be filled, after successful examinations, by promotion from seniority from sergeants major, junior grade.

The examination of candidates for sergeants major, senior grade, will consist of the medical examination indicated above; the examination as prescribed under heading 1; general regulations as under heading 2, and the practical examination as under heading 3, including the following:

He will be required to brief and record a letter received which, it shall be assumed, has arrived the second time as a letter received at the office where he is on duty, which letter shall be accompanied by not less than three inclosures; to note and mark the inclosures in the prescribed manner and make the proper cross references in the book of letters received.

To write, from dictation, a letter in shorthand. In those cases where the candidate for sergeant major, senior grade, has not already passed the above examination prescribed for sergeants major, junior grade, he will be required to pass the whole of the examination herein prescribed for sergeants major, junior grade.

3. Weighting of subjects.—The following relative weights will be given to subjects: General regulations, 3; arithmetic, 2; practical examination, 5; penmanship, 2; orthography, 2; general education and military bearing and address, 1.

4. General average showing proficiency.—The subject marks will be multiplied by their relative weights, the sum of these products will be divided by the sum of the relative weights of all the subjects, and the general average resulting will show the proficiency of the candidate.

The candidate's proficiency in shorthand will not be weighed or marked, but his ability in that line will be reported in the record of the board's proceedings, and will receive due consideration in the assignment of sergeants major, senior grade, to principal stations.

No candidate will be considered proficient who obtains less than 75 as a general average or less than 65 on any one subject.

In case of failure of a candidate for sergeant major, senior grade, in the examination for promotion the next ranking sergeant major, junior grade, will be eligible for promotion.

#### MILITIA APPROPRIATIONS.

##### CIRCULAR 41, JULY 23, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Under the act making appropriation for the support of the Army, approved March 2, 1903, the Secretary of War is authorized to expend \$2,000,000 in procuring articles to fully arm, equip and supply the organized militia. This is in addition to the issue of standard service magazine arms and accoutrements authorized by the Militia act of Jan. 21, 1903. As the sum appropriated will probably not fully accomplish the object and further appropriations will be necessary from time to time the Secretary wishes to expend the sum of \$2,000,000 already appropriated in such a way as to put the Department in possession of the articles which will contribute most effectively to the immediate preparation of the militia for active operations and render them most effective if they shall be unexpectedly called into the service of the United States. So far as is consistent with the accomplishment of this purpose he desires to meet the wishes of the Governors of the several States in the preparation of material for which the may make requisitions in the proportion which the number of organized militia in each State bears to the whole number in all the States. As the preparation of Artillery material requires considerable time the Secretary immediately after the passage of the act authorized the Chief of Ordnance to apply the sum of \$350,000 to the preparation for militia use of field pieces and carriages of the new model with which the Regular Army is about to be equipped. As a guide to the further expenditure of the sum appropriated the Secretary would be glad to receive from the Governors all the information which they can conveniently give as to the articles which are deemed most necessary for the full armament and equipment of their National Guard.

By command of Major General Miles:

W. P. HALL, A.A.G.

##### G.O. 114, AUG. 4, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The 25th Battery, Field Artillery, now temporarily encamped on the reservation at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to and take station at Fort Riley, Kansas.

By direction of the Secretary of War, officers making arrangements for the transportation of organized bodies of troops, companies, regiments or battalions, or of detachments of recruits, will in inviting proposals for such movements plainly require the shipment free of charge of 150 pounds per capita of personal baggage or of property belonging to the officers and men individually or as companies or regiments. The weight of all such property will be stated on bills of lading separately from weight of public property belonging to the United States accompanying such movements, and a notation will be made on bill of lading as follows:

"It is understood and agreed between the carriers and the United States that not to exceed 150 pounds of property, both personal and belonging to the officers and men as an organization will be carried free for each of . . . officers and . . . enlisted men."

The attention of this department has been called to the necessity for this separation of public property from that belonging to the officers and men to enable the accounting officers of the Treasury to make a correct settlement of transportation accounts.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major Gen., U.S.A.

##### G.O. 30, JULY 22, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Gives the result of examination of competitors for gunners among the field batteries in this department. No competitors appeared from the 25th Battery, which recently arrived from the Philippines. The maximum figure of merit is 100.

Sergt. Frederick J. Kelly, 5th Battery, A.C., was highest man in the 1st class, with a figure of merit of 94.2, and in the 2d class Sergt. A. Vreeland, of the same battery, was high man, with a figure of merit of 84.5.

##### G.O. 32, JULY 20, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major C. A. Devoil, Q.M., depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., will, in addition to his other duties, assume temporary charge of the office of chief quartermaster of this department, relieving Lieut. Col. John McE. Hyde, Q.M.G., who will thereupon proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as chief quartermaster, to relieve Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, deputy Q.M.G.

#### DEPARTMENT COMPETITIONS.

##### G.O. 33, JULY 30, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

G.O. No. 7, c.s., modifying G.O. No. 7, March 16, 1903, from these headquarters, are amended as follows:

The Department Infantry Competition of this department will take place at the rifle range near Benicia Barracks, Cal., between Aug. 6 and 15.

The Department Cavalry and the Pistol Competitions of the combined Departments of California, the Colorado and the Columbia, will take place at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, the second week in August.

Post commanders will send the department Infantry competitors to report not later than Aug. 5, to the camp commander, rifle range near Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will send the competitors for the Combined Cavalry and Pistol Competitions to report not later than Aug. 7 at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

##### G.O. 27, JULY 25, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

The Tri-Department Cavalry and Pistol Competitions (Departments of California, Columbia and the Colorado) will take place at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Aug. 10 to 15 inclusive, under direction of Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav.

Officers and enlisted men selected as competitors, and such distinguished marksmen as desire to compete for places on the Army Team, will be sent by post commanders to report to the officer in charge—those for the Cavalry Competition not later than Aug. 8, and those for the Pistol Competition not later than Aug. 15, 1903.

##### G.O. 22, JULY 30, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

The Cavalry and Pistol Competitions for the Departments of the Columbia, Colorado and California will be held at Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Competitors from this department will be sent in time to report not later than Aug. 8 to the officer in charge of competitions.

##### G.O. 24, JULY 30, DEPT. OF LAKES.

The Cavalry and Pistol Competitions of this department this year will combine with the Department of Dakota and will take place at Fort Keogh, Mont., commencing Aug. 7, 1903.

Competitors and distinguished marksmen selected for the Department Cavalry Competition from Troops L and M, 2d Cavalry, and enlisted competitors selected for the Department Pistol Competition from Troops L and M, 2d Cavalry, and the 14th and 21st Batteries, Field Artillery, will be sent to report at Fort Keogh, Mont., not later than Aug. 5, 1903.

##### G.O. 24, JULY 22, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is designated as the post where the Department Infantry Competition will be held this year, the preliminary practice to begin on Aug. 10.

Enlisted competitors from posts other than Fort Leavenworth and such distinguished marksmen as desire to compete for a place on the Army Infantry Team, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth so as to arrive there not later than Aug. 7.

Major Charles G. Starr, 25th Inf., on temporary duty at these headquarters, is designated as officer in charge of the competition.

Capt. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., is detailed as statistical officer.

The following named officers will proceed to Fort Leavenworth so as to arrive there not later than Aug. 5 for duty as range officers and for such other duties connected with the competition as may be designated: 1st Lieut. Lawrence A. Curtis, 2d Inf., Fort Crook; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Wiegand, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara; 2d Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara; 2d Lieut. William S. Neely, 2d Inf., Fort Crook.

Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf., is detailed as Q.M. and Ord. Officer, and Capt. Lewis C. Scherer, 4th Cav., as C.S.

##### G.O. 25, JULY 22, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Fort Riley, Kas., is designated as the post where the Department Cavalry Competition will be held this year, the preliminary practice to begin on Aug. 10.

Enlisted competitors of Cavalry, and of Engineers using the carbine, from posts other than Fort Riley, selected as directed in Chapter 1 (a), page 3, G.O. No. 65, c.s., H.Q.A., A.G.O., and such distinguished marksmen as desire to compete for a place on the Army Cavalry Team, will be sent to Fort Riley so as to arrive there not later than Aug. 17.

Major Frank A. Edwards, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is designated as officer in charge of the competition, subject to the general supervision of the commanding officer, Fort Riley.

First Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th Cav., is detailed as statistical officer.

The following named officers will proceed to Fort Riley so as to arrive there not later than Aug. 7 for duty as range officers and for such other duties connected with the competition as may be designated by the officer in charge: 1st Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, C.E., Fort Leavenworth; 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., Fort Leavenworth; 2d Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson; 2d Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne, 8th Cav., Fort Sill; 2d Lieut. William W. Edwards, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson.

Second Lieut. William H. Cowles, 4th Cav., is detailed as Q.M., C.S. and Ord. Officer.

##### G.O. 27, JULY 23, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department dated the 25th instant, the combined Pistol and Cavalry Competitions for the Department of the Missouri and Texas will be held this year at Fort Riley, Kas., preliminary practice for the former to begin on Aug. 6, and for the latter on Aug. 10 next, as announced in G.O. 25, c.s., these headquarters. All officers designated in said G.O. 25 for duty in connection with the Department Cavalry Competition are assigned to similar duties with the Pistol Competition and will report to Major Francis A. Edwards, 4th Cav., not later than Aug. 4, such of them as are stationed at posts other than Fort Riley proceeding to that post so as to arrive there not later than the date mentioned.

Enlisted competitors selected for the Pistol Competition under paragraph (a), page 7, G.O. 65, c.s., A.G.O., will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., as therein directed so as to arrive not later than Aug. 4. The provisions of G.O. 25, c.s., these headquarters, governing competitors in the Department Cavalry Competition will be made to apply to the competitors of the combined Pistol and Cavalry Competitions.

##### G.O. 22, JULY 11, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Publishes the proceedings of a board of officers convened at Fort Riley, Kas., to prepare a manual for tent pitching for the use of troops in this department. The board, which consisted of Capt. Geo. H. Cameron, 4th Cav., Fred G. Stritzinger, Jr., 2d Inf., Capt. W. J. Snow, Art. Corps, and 1st Lieut. L. W. Oliver, 8th Cav., met at Fort Riley and witnessed the pitching of shelter tents in single line, executed from the mounted formation, by Troop A, 4th Cavalry, under the direction of Lieutenant Boniface, 4th Cav.

The following defects were noted:  
(a) The drill regulations are not complied with when saddles are placed in rear of horses, and the method results in loose horses.

(b) The line of tents extends far beyond the line of saddles and the line of horses on the picket line.

At 11 a.m., same date, the board witnessed the pitching of the conical wall tent by a detachment of Troops L and M, 8th Cavalry, under the direction of Captain Barnum, 8th Cav. The method used was that prescribed in memorandum circular, Fort Riley, Kas., May 12, 1903. The results were excellent.

Methods just witnessed were then discussed, and work of detailed investigation assigned to different members. The board then adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

During the period from June 6 to 10, the board thoroughly examined and studied the methods of tent pitching laid down for use in the different parts of the Army, and made tests thereof. At a meeting at 9 p.m., June 10, 1903, the board decided to recommend the manual of



tent pitching for use in this department, which the order publishes.

G.O. 9, JUNE 20, 1903, DIST. PORTO RICO.  
In commemoration of the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Porto Rico, Saturday, July 25, 1900, is hereby declared a holiday and all military duties except those necessary, will be suspended.

By order of Colonel Buchanan:  
A. MORENO, 1st Lieut. P.R.P.R.I., A.A.G.

G.O. 23, JULY 20, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.  
Announces the results of the Field Day Exercises for the month of June, 1903, held at posts in this department, showing the winners, time, etc.

G.O. 26, JULY 24, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.  
Capt. Peter W. Davison, Q.M., 23d Inf., in charge of office of the Chief Quartermaster of the department, is charged with the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in this department.

G.O. 43, MAY 20, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.  
Announces that the transports Wright and Seward are operated for the sole purpose of supplying fresh beef to the troops stationed in the division. Local commanding officers will not interfere in any way with the movements of these vessels except in case of imperative necessity, which will be reported to division headquarters in every case of detention of the steamers, and the necessities therefor.

Persons connected with the government service, and officers' families may be given transportation on either vessel at any port of call, provided there is no detention of the steamers that, in the judgment of the sailing master, would result in change of the sailing orders issued from Manila or disarrangement of schedule fixed.

G.O. 58, JUNE 19, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.  
First Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E., is detailed on special duty in the Quartermaster's Department, and assigned to the work of developing and working the Government coal deposits on Batan Island, Province of Albay.

G.O. 60, JUNE 22, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.  
To enable him to comply with the provision of G.O. No. 13, c.s., H.Q.A., A.G.O., Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., is relieved from the command of the Department of Mindanao, and will proceed to Manila, thence by the first available transport leaving for the United States to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Omaha, Neb.

Col. William M. Wallace, 15th Cav., will proceed from Jolo, Island of Jolo, to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, and will assume temporary command of the Department of Mindanao.

G.O. 62, JUNE 24, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.  
G.O. 21, c.s., these headquarters, is amended to the extent that the quartermaster in charge of the shops will hereafter report to the chief quartermaster of the division, and will conduct the shops under the direction of that official, and not as a part of the office of the depot quartermaster. Capt. Frederick W. Cole, quartermaster, U.S.A., is assigned to duty in charge of the shops.  
By command of Major General Davis:  
H. O. S. HEISTAND, Col. and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 27, JUNE 3, DEPT. OF LUZON.  
The 27th Infantry, on its arrival in this department, will proceed to and take station as follows:  
Headquarters, Band and Companies A, B, C and D, at Malate Barracks, Post of Manila; Company E, at Mariguina, Rizal; Company G, at Montalban, Rizal; Companies F and H, at Pasay Garrison; Companies I and M, at Calocan, Rizal, and Companies K and L, at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan.

G.O. 30, JUNE 16, DEPT. OF LUZON.  
Company I, 5th Infantry, now at Mariguina, Rizal, and Company M, 5th Infantry, now at Montalban, Rizal, will, upon being relieved by Companies E and G, 25th Infantry, proceed to Manila and report to the commanding officer. Post of Manila, for station.

G.O. 31, JUNE 17, DEPT. OF LUZON.  
Major Millard F. Waltz, A.A.G., is directed to take charge of the office of the Inspector General of the department during the absence of Major Hobart K. Bailey, Insp. Gen., sick in quarters.  
By command of Major General Wade:  
R. W. HOYT, Lieut. Col. of Infantry, A.G.

G.O. 32, JUNE 20, DEPT. OF LUZON.  
The following changes of station of troops in this department are ordered:  
The 25th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Aparri, will proceed to Talisay, Batangas, and take station;  
The 18th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Tuguegarao, will proceed to Aparri, Cagayan, and relieve the 26th Company, Philippine Scouts, which will proceed to Camp Morrison, South Ilocos, for station;  
The 13th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Morrison, South Ilocos, will proceed to Tanay, Rizal, and take station.

G.O. 33, JUNE 23, DEPT. OF LUZON.  
Major James B. Hickey, 11th Cav., directed to take charge of the office of the Inspector General of the department during the absence of Major Millard F. Waltz, A.A.G.  
By command of Major General Wade:  
R. W. HOYT, Lieut. Col. of Infantry, A.G.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement of active service July 30, 1903, of Brig. Gen. Charles W. Miner, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. Brigadier General Miner will proceed to his home. (July 30, H.Q.A.)  
The retirement from active service by the President, July 31, 1903, of Brig. Gen. James M. J. Sanno, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service, Aug. 1, 1903, of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Robe, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service, Aug. 2, 1903, of Brig. Gen. Edwin R. Atwood, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service, Aug. 2, 1903, of Brig. Gen. James W. Reilly, by operation of law, is announced. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 4, 1903, of Brig. Gen. Frank G. Smith, U.S.A., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., U.S. Inf., Q.M., will proceed to Newport, R.I., and assume charge of construction work at Fort Adams and Fort Greble, R.I., and Fort Rodman, Mass., relieving Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M. (July 30, H.Q.A.)  
Capt. George P. White, U.S. Cav., Q.M., is assigned to duty as Q.M. of the Presidio of San Francisco, California, to relieve Captain David S. Stanley, Q.M., of his temporary duties in charge of that office. (July 27 D. Cal.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Otto Koenig, from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Greble, R.I., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Hermann E. Ensslin, who will avail himself of the furlough authorized. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

The C.O., Fort Greble, R.I., will grant Post Commissary Sergt. Hermann E. Ensslin a furlough for three months, with permission to leave the United States. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

Post Commissary Sergeant Charles C. McVean, Fort Mansfield, will proceed to Niantic, Connecticut, and report Aug. 10, 1903, to the commanding general, Connecticut National Guard, for duty during the encampment of that Guard. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. John D. Brooks, from further duty at Fort Meade, to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (July 21, D.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1903, is granted Contract Surg. W. E. Brown. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Junius C. Gregory, asst. surg., to take effect when he is relieved from duty at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. C. A. Trenholtz is extended fourteen days. (July 31, H.Q.A.)  
The extension of leave granted Capt. Francis A. Winter, asst. surg., is further extended twenty-one days. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Francis A. Winter, asst. surg., from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at St. Louis, Mo., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ty., for duty. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Major William H. Arthur, surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., vice Major Louis A. La Garde, surg., relieved. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, asst. surg., will report in person to Major William H. Arthur, surg., U.S.A., president of the examining board convened at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for professional examination and physical re-examination for promotion. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, from further temporary duty in the field at Morenci, Ariz., to proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for station. Contract Surg. I. W. Brewer, from Fort Huachuca, to Morenci, Ariz., for duty. He will rejoin at Fort Huachuca when his services are no longer required. (July 28, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Harry S. Purnell, asst. surg., will report Aug. 1 to the C.O. U.S. troops, Army transport Sheridan, for duty during the voyage to the Philippines. (July 28, D. Cal.)

Major William H. Corbuser, surg., will be furnished transportation to Manila, P.I., on the Army transport sailing Aug. 1. (July 27, D. Cal.)

Major Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, surg., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement Aug. 3 is announced. (Aug. 14, H.Q.A.)

Sergt. First Class Theodore Schumann, Hospital Corps, from duty in the Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymaster, is extended one month. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, now at San Francisco, will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty in that city during the temporary absence of Major George F. Downey, paymaster. Upon the return of Major Downey Captain Stanton will rejoin his proper station. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William G. Caples, C.E., is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (July 23, D.M.)

The seven days' leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams, C.E., is extended twenty-three days, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month. (July 23, D. W.)

Capt. William V. Judson, C.E., is detailed a member of the board on geographical names, vice Capt. Mason M. Patrick, C.E., relieved. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Meriwether L. Walker is assigned to the command of Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect upon being relieved from duty with Co. M, 3d Battalion. 1st Lieut. Edward N. Johnston will relieve 1st Lieut. Edward M. Markham of his duties as Q.M. and commissary of Cos. G and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers. Lieutenant Markham is assigned to duty as adjutant of that battalion. 1st Lieut. Paul Stanley Bond is transferred from Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, to Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers. So much of Par. 31, S.O. 85, April 11, 1903, H.Q.A., as directs 2d Lieut. James F. Bell to proceed to the Philippine Islands with Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Bell to proceed with Co. M of that battalion. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William V. Judson, C.E., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary duty pertaining to the Army and Navy maneuvers. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Amos A. Fries, C.E., is extended two months. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William V. Judson, C.E., will take charge of the office of the engineer officer of the department until further orders. (Aug. 6, D.E.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Sergt. O. R. Bergath, now at Fort Clinch, Fla., will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Capt. John H. Rice, O.D., from duty at Manila, to and take station at Columbus, Ohio, for duty as inspector of ordnance. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Officer, will proceed to Portland, Me., and take charge of the Signal Corps work in connection with the installation of communications necessary for fire control and direction of the Artillery District of Portland. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps, is extended two months. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

#### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. James S. Butler, 1st Cav. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., from duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will then join his regiment. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas, to take effect Sept. 21, 1903, vice Capt. Frank P. Avery, relieved. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Taulbee, 2d Cav., is extended ten days. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

Capt. F. S. Foltz, 2d Cav., is detailed statistical officer at the competitions ordered to take place at Fort Niagara early in August, 1903, vice Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th Inf., relieved. (July 30, D.E.)  
Leave to include Aug. 31, 1903, on account of sickness, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazard, 2d Cav., to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him in S.O. 92, April 20, 1903. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

#### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Second Lieut. George E. Nelson, recently appointed to the Cavalry arm by transfer from the Infantry arm, to rank from June 13, 1903, is assigned to the 3d Cavalry, Troop K, and will join his proper station. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Consuelo A. Seane, 3d Cav. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Leroy D. Lewis, 4th Cav., Fort Riley. (July 20, D.M.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL.

Par. 11, S.O. 108, July 20, 1903, H.Q.A., relating to Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)  
Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., on duty at these headquarters, will take charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department until further orders. (Aug. 6, D.E.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

First Lieut. Christian A. Bach, 7th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampments of the 1st and 2d Regiments of the Tennessee National Guard at Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 4 to 14, 1903, and of the 3d Regiment at a place to be selected. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 8, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 8th Cav., Fort Leavenworth. (July 20, D.M.)

Capt. William F. Flynn, 8th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to Fort Riley for duty with his troop. (July 20, D.M.)

Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav., will repair at once to Washington, D.C., and report in person to Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., for duty with the provisional general staff. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, adjutant, 8th Cav., is detailed for duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Mo., with station at St. Louis. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 1, 1903, is granted Capt. Herman A. Slevert, 9th Cav. (July 21, D. Col.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Bress, 12th Cav. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William M. Graham, Jr., 12th Cav., in camp of Presidio of San Francisco. (July 25, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. James M. Burroughs, 12th Cav., having been reported by his regimental commander, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to accompany the 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, to the Division of the Philippines. (July 27, D. Cal.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The leave granted Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 13th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

Capt. James H. Reeves, 14th Cav., will join his troop at Fort Grant, Ariz. (July 28, D. Cal.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1903, is granted Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., aide. (July 30, D.E.)

First Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cav., having reported en route to join his regiment from leave of absence, will be furnished transportation to Manila, P.I., on the Army transport sailing Aug. 1. (July 25, D. Cal.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 23, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, A.C., Fort Leavenworth. (July 20, D.M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson, A.C. (July 22, D. Col.)

Capt. Victor H. Brigidman, A.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Artillery, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major, to date from July 31, 1903, is announced. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Daniel F. Craig, A.C., from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty at that post. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

Leave until further orders is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Gignoux, A.C. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Walter Howe, A.C., assistant to the inspector general of the department, will proceed to Cuba to inspect all property at stations of U.S. troops there, with a view to the proper disposition of same in view of the withdrawal (probably early in September by the U.S. transport Kilpatrick), of four companies, Coast Artillery, from Rowell Barracks, Battery No. 5, and Santa Clara Battery. (July 31, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William E. Cole, A.C. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, A.C., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (July 31, H.Q.A.)  
Major John D. C. Hoskins, A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Elbridge R. Hills, A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, A.C. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, A.C. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., A.C. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Major T. R. Adams, A.C. (July 24, D.T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, F.A. Fort Riley. (July 20, D.M.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 20, 1903, is granted Capt. P. C. Hains, Jr., A.C. (July 31, D.E.)  
The leave granted 1st Lieut. S. M. Bowman, A.C., is extended fourteen days. (Aug. 3, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 15, 1903, is granted Lieut. Col. B. K. Roberts, A.C. (Aug. 3, D.E.)  
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Matson, A.C., to take effect on Sept. 4, 1903 (Aug. 3, D.E.)

First Lieut. Guy T. Scott, A.C., will proceed to No. 204



West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md., and report in person to Major William A. Nichols, 21st Inf., recruiting officer at that place, for duty as assistant. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, jr., A.C., is transferred from the 7th Battery, Field Artillery, to the 51st Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. John D. Barrette, A.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Preble, Me., for duty pertaining to the Army and Navy maneuvers. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, A.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Preble, Me., for duty pertaining to the Army and Navy maneuvers. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Clint C. Hearn, A.C., is extended one month. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

Capt. John D. Barrette, A.C., will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Bethlehem Steel Co., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Watervliet Arsenal, and Watertown Arsenal, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to recent improvements in artillery material for use in the preparation of his course of instruction at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the coming school year. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 5, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. John B. Murphy, A.C., Fort McDowell, Cal. (July 24, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Carl E. Wiggin, A.C. (Aug. 5, D.E.)

#### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf., is transferred at his own request from Co. I to Co. H of that regiment, and will join the latter company. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 1st Inf., is transferred from Co. H to Co. I of that regiment, and will join the latter company. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf., will report in person to the superintendent of the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., Aug. 20, 1903, for duty at the Academy. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month when his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf. (Aug. 3, D.E.)

#### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice Col. John B. Rodman, U.S. Inf., unassigned, relieved. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect as soon after Aug. 1, 1903, as his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William R. Sample, adjutant, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas. (July 2, D.L.)

Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty thereat. (July 29, D.L.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 165, July 17, 1903, H.Q.A., as relates to Capt. William F. Nesbitt, 4th Inf., is revoked. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Franklin S. Leisenring, 4th Inf. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 4th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 5, 1903, for the good of the service. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and Major William R. Hamilton, A.C., Fort Terry, N.Y., are detailed to attend as inspectors and instructors the camp of the National Guard of Connecticut, to be held Aug. 9 to 17, 1903. (Aug. 3, D.E.)

Capt. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty, pending the arrival of his regiment there. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry F. Dalton, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (July 20, D.M.)

The leave granted Major William W. Waterspoon, 6th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco. (July 28, D. Cal.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

First Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., is designated as the competitor for that regiment in the Department Pistol Competition and will proceed once to Fort Niagara, N.Y. (July 20, D.E.)

Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th Inf., will return to his station, Camp U.S. Troops, Sea Girt, N.J. (July 20, D.E.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Lieut. James P. Drouillard, 9th Inf., now on temporary duty at Plattsburg Barracks, will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (July 31, D.E.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 178, July 31, 1903, H.Q.A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Benjamin P. Nicklin, 9th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

Major Robert J. C. Irvine, 9th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed at once to No. 25 Third avenue, New York city, New York, and assume charge of the recruiting station at that place. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

First Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for treatment. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MEYER.

Leave for one month, to take effect Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, 11th Inf. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave to include Sept. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Herbert S. Foster, recently promoted (from major, 12th Inf.), with rank from July 26, 1903, is assigned to the 12th Inf. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

First Lieut. Robert M. Brambila, 14th Inf., is detailed to enter the class at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 1, 1903. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Charles G. Lawrence, 14th Inf., will be furnished transportation to Manila, P.I., on the Army transport sailing Aug. 1 (July 30, D. Cal.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Second Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, 16th Inf., will report in person to Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., president of the examining board at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.

Second Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 17th Inf., from further treatment in the Department of the Columbia, to join his regiment in the Philippines. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one day is granted Capt. Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

Col. Edmund Rice, 19th Inf., will proceed to his home,

where he is authorized to await retirement from active service. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Capt. George H. Estes, jr., 20th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the 2d Regiment, National Guard of Alabama, to be held at Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 2, 1903. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Second Lieut. William E. Goolsby, 21st Inf., from further treatment at the U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will join his company. (July 30, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, 21st Inf., from further duty at Fort Yates, to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (July 27, D.D.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

Col. James Miller, 22d Inf., will, upon the expiration of his present leave, proceed to his home to await retirement. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, 1903, is granted Capt. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (July 23, D.M.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. A. MATILE.

The leave granted Major Edwin B. Bolton, 24th Inf., is extended seven days. (July 20, D.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Henry C. Keene, jr., 24th Inf., is extended one month. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Vermont National Guard, to be held at the State camp ground near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 6 to 14, 1903. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Robert J. Maxey, 24th Inf., from duty at the General Service and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will join his company. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

Major Charles G. Starr, 25th Inf., having reported en route to join his station at Fort Reno, O.T., from leave will remain on temporary duty to make the necessary preparations for the Department Infantry Competition to be held at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., beginning Aug. 10, and of which Major Starr will have charge. (July 2, D.M.)

Capt. Leon S. Roudies, 25th Inf., from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will join his regiment. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, 25th Inf., is further extended three months. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

The following officers of the 25th Infantry have been recommended as competitors in the Department Infantry Competition with the totals as stated: 1st Lieut. Stanley H. Ford, 418; 1st Lieut. H. A. Wiegstein, 399; 2d Lieut. Ned M. Green, 401; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, 437. Lieutenants Ford and Short are therefore selected as the officers to represent the 25th Infantry. Awaiting the receipt of these scores, the request for the relief of Lieutenant Wiegstein as range officer has not been acted upon, so he will be directed to hold himself in readiness to comply with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 24, c.s., from these headquarters.

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Capt. W. S. Barlow, 26th Inf., now on detached duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to station at Fort McIntosh, Texas. (July 24, D.T.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. FORBES.

The leave granted Capt. John W. L. Phillips, 27th Inf., is extended three months. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 1, 1903, for the competitive examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant. Detail for the board: Major Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin A. Moore, 6th Inf.; Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William M. Smart, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, C.E. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers consisting of Major Alexander B. Dyer, A.C., Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, jr., commissary, 19th Inf., will proceed to American Lake, via Tacoma, Wash., for the purpose of selecting suitable target ranges for Infantry and Artillery practice. (July 20, D. Col.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Manila from time to time for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. George M. Randall; Col. Henry G. Sharpe, A.C.G.; Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G.; Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg.; Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg.; Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., recorder. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Strymer, from the 3d Cav. to the 10th Cav., Troop C. 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, from the 10th Cav. to the 3d Cav., Troop K. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Benjamin P. Nicklin, from the 9th Inf. to the 21st Inf. 1st Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick, from the 21st Inf. to the 9th Inf., Co. A. (July 31, H.Q.A.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are made: Col. Samuel R. Whitall, promoted from lieutenant colonel, 27th Inf., with rank from July 26, 1903, to the 3d Infantry. He will join the regiment to which assigned. Col. James Regan, promoted from lieutenant colonel, 9th Inf., with rank from July 29, 1903, to the 9th Infantry. He is relieved from further duty in recruiting service, and will proceed to join his regiment. (Aug. 1, H.Q.A.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff is relieved from duty at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

The retirement from active service Aug. 5, 1903, of Brig. Gen. George B. Rodney, U.S.A., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Aug. 5, H.Q.A.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major Noah Ray, 1st Inf.; Commissary Sergt. John W. Brown, 9th Cav.; Color Sergt. Daniel Murray, 1st Cav.; 1st Sergt. Richard H. White, Troop A, 3d Cav.; Cook Charles Allen, Co. H, 2d Inf. (Aug. 3, H.Q.A.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following named enlisted men, having successfully passed the departmental preliminary examining boards will report in person to Major Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf., president of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 1, 1903, for competitive examination for promotion:

Pvt. 1st Class Ira S. Martin, Hospital Corps; Squadron Sergt. Major Horace Higgins, 12th Cav.; Sergt. Paul H. McDonald, L. 12th Cav.; Corp. Albert T. Rich, E. 12th Cav.; Corp. Charles H. Rich, E. 12th Cav.; Pvt. Edward E. McCammon, E. 14th Inf.; Pvt. Ernest

B. Shalley, L. 20th Inf.; Corp. Richard B. Webster, D. 18th Inf.; Sergt. James blyth, 1. 18th Inf.; Corp. Frank C. McCune, F. 14th Cav.; Sergt. Harry L. King, 26th Co., C.A.; Corp. Leander Larson, band, 8th Cav.; Sergt. Resolve P. Palmer, D. 6th Inf.; Sergt. Manuel M. Garrett, C.A., on general recruiting service.

Squadron Sergt. Major Arthur G. Hixson, 4th Cav.; Sergt. Henry W. Bunn, G. 22d Inf.; Sergt. William R. Kennedy, B. 2d Inf.; Sergt. Charles W. Stewart, 1. 2d Cav.; Sergt. Frank L. Beals, 4th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Edwin Gunner, 6th Co., C.A.; Corp. Philip H. Bagby, 41st Co., C.A.; Sergt. James M. Churchill, 42d Co., C.A.; Corp. Augustin A. Hofmann, 43d Co., C.A.

Sergt. Gordon A. Dennis, 129th Co., C.A.; Q.M. Sergt. John M. Shell, 59th Co., C.A.; Corp. Alfred S. Wyllie, 81st Co., C.A.; Battalion Sergt. Major Fitzgerald S. Turton, 16th Inf.; Sergt. First Class Frederick W. Boschen, H.C.; Corp. Manfred Lanza, 4th Battery, F.A.; Q.M. Sergt. Philip Remington, E. 17th Inf.; Sergt. Luther R. James, 29th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Henry B. Brinkerhoff, jr., 6th Co., C.A.; Sergt. Emmett Addis, casual detachment, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Charles O. Schudt, L. 19th Inf.; Sergt. Paul C. Potter, 30th Co., C.A.; Battalion Sergt. Major David P. Wood, 15th Inf.; Corp. William F. Robinson, jr., casual detachment, 2d Battalion of Engineers.

Sergt. Edward L. Hubbard, 15th Co., C.A.; Sergt. James B. Nalle, 4th Co., C.A.; Sergt. John J. Burleigh, 13th Co., C.A.; Corp. Omar C. Humphrey, Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers; Sergt. Anton C. Cron, M. 27th Inf.; Sergt. Andrew D. Chaffin, B. 26th Inf.; Sergt. James P. Wayland, A. 1st Cav.; Corp. Emil Engel, D. 11th Cav.; Corp. Louis Farrell, K. 27th Inf.; Corp. Frea W. Pitts, H. 2d Battalion of Engineers; Corp. Gaston O'Brien, 6th Battery, F.A.; Pvt. Clifford L. Hechinger, band, 3d Inf. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

#### SMALL ARMS COMPETITIONS.

The Infantry Competitions of the Departments of the Colorado and Texas having been combined, the U.O., Fort Bliss, Texas, will send the following named competitors to Fort D. A. Russell not later than Aug. 2, 1903:

2d Lieut. Elverton E. Fuller, 12th Inf.; Pvt. James Mitchell, Co. I, 12th Inf.; Pvt. Frank E. Viets, Co. K, 12th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Henry F. Clark, Co. L, 12th Inf.; Pvt. James A. Landers, Co. M, 12th Inf. (July 29, D.T.)

The following named officers will proceed at once to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to compete in the Department Cavalry and Pistol Competitions: Cavalry Competitions—Capt. Jonn P. Wade, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Elmi Huebscher, P.R.P.R. of Inf. Pistol Competitions—1st Lieut. Charles V. Harvey, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 5th Inf.; Capt. Peter C. Harris, 9th Inf.; Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Emil Huebscher, P.R.P.R. of Inf. (July 31, D.E.)

The following named officers are detailed for duty as range officers in connection with the National Rifle Competitions to take place at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 2 to 12, 1903, and will report there on Sept. 1, 1903, to Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice, State of New Jersey: Major R. F. Ames, 15th Inf.; Capt. W. O. Johnson, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. LaRue Christie, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. D. Carter, 16th Inf. Major Ames, now in command of the Camp of U.S. Troops at Sea Girt, will remain after the departure of the Regular battalion now there, and he and the other officers named in this order will return to their respective stations upon completion of their duty in connection with the competitions in question. (Aug. 1, D.E.)

The following named officers, having been selected as competitors in the Department Infantry Competition, will report in person to Major William L. Buck, 3d Inf., in charge of the competition, Fort Sheridan, Ill., not later than Aug. 7, 1903: Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.; 2d Lieut. Frank Pratt, 1st Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.; 2d Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 2d Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (July 29, D. Lakes.)

The following named officers will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report on the morning of Aug. 9, 1903, for duty as range officers and for such other duties in connection with the competition as may devolve upon them: Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf., Fort Brady; 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 2d Inf., Columbus Barracks; 1st Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas; 2d Lieut. John Randolph, 30th Inf., Columbus Barracks; 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas; 2d Lieut. William G. Ball, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas; 2d Lieut. Charles Keller, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas; 2d Lieut. James W. Everington, 3d Inf., Columbus Barracks; 2d Lieut. Charles Wells, 1st Inf., Fort Brady; 2d Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., Columbus Barracks. (July 29, D.L.)

The following named officers are detailed for duty in connection with the Department Infantry Competition and will report to Lieut. Col. P. Henry Ray, 5th Inf., in charge, at Fort Wright, Wash.: Capt. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf., statistical officer; Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., chief range officer. Range Officers—3d Lieuts. Richard Wetherill, George W. Sager, Charles W. Tillotson and Ira A. Smith, 19th Inf. (July 20, D. Col.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, 20th U.S. Inf. (Aug. 4, H.Q.A.)

#### DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Aug. 3, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred: Cholera.—Kenry E. Ward, sergt., Troop H, 12th Cav., July 18; John N. Creech, pvt., Co. B, 18th Inf., July 18; David A. Gibson, pvt., Co. N, 29th Inf., July 19; Chauncey T. Devere, pvt., Co. L, 18th Inf., July 20; Frank M. Pen-lason, pvt., Co. L, 11th Inf., July 20; Tony Ingram, pvt., Hospital Corps, July 20; Thomas L. Riley, sergt., Co. F, 5th Inf., July 20.

Malaria Fever.—John Holohan, pvt., Co. K, 25th Inf., July 26.

Typhoid Fever.—Henry Mueller, corpl., Troop E, 15th Cav., July 14.

Drowned, body not recovered.—Reno Cunningham, pvt., Co. H, 10th Inf., July 16.

Tuberculosis.—Charles Quigley, color sergt., 18th Inf., July 29.

Anaerism.—Joseph Harris, pvt., Co. C, 25th Inf., July 21.

WADE.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Aug. 3.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Yokohama for repairs.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila July 2 for New York with 1st and 3d Battalions, 5th Infantry.

LOGAN—Sailed from Nagasaki July 22 for San Francisco.

McCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Aug. 1 for Manila with 14th Cavalry and 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, headquarters and band.

SHERMAN—Manila, July 26. To sail Aug. 16 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—At Hong Kong, China, repairing.

THOMAS—At San Francisco.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.



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Paul, Minn. For information address Fred M. Schutte, National Sec-  
retary, 624 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, 4th U.S. Cav., was the  
modest hero in an exciting runaway on Fifth avenue,  
New York City, on the afternoon of Aug. 5. A horse  
drawing a cab in which was seated the Rev. Geo. C.  
Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration,  
became unmanageable, and dashed along the avenue at a  
terrific pace, defying the united efforts of the driver and  
Dr. Houghton to restrain him. Lieutenant Fortescue  
was coming up the avenue, and when he saw the runaway  
horse, he quickly jumped out and grabbing the bridle of  
the frightened steed, hung on it for all he was worth for  
twenty or thirty feet and brought the horse to a stand-  
still, and rejoined his friends on the sidewalk without even  
giving his name. Dr. Houghton, however, jumped out  
of the cab and catching Lieutenant Fortescue, finally  
succeeded in getting his name. Lieutenant Fortescue  
entered the military Service as a corporal in Troop E,  
1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, May 5, 1898, and was hon-  
orably discharged as a 1st lieutenant of the 26th U.S.  
Volunteer Infantry, March 16, 1901. He was appointed  
2d lieutenant in the Regular Service, Feb. 2, 1901, and  
assigned to the 4th Cavalry.

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### CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Arthur Stanley Riggs, whose intelligence and  
trustworthiness as a newspaper man are vouched for by  
the Atlantic Monthly, publishes in the current number  
of that magazine "A Letter From the Philippines,"  
which presents an interesting though somewhat disheart-  
ening view of political and economic conditions in those  
islands. Without saying so in plain terms, Mr. Riggs  
distinctly implies that the civil government of the Phil-  
ippines has disappointed popular expectation, and this  
failure he evidently believes to be due not to any lack  
of honesty, ability or zeal, but to undue haste in es-  
tablishing civilized institutions among races and tribes  
who are not yet able to comprehend or maintain them.  
The American officials vested with civil authority in  
the islands have accepted the Filipino pledge of loy-  
alty in perfect good faith; they have been actuated by  
a sincere desire to improve the political and industrial  
conditions of the natives, and, appreciating the supreme  
importance of establishing durable relations of peace and  
friendship, they have gone to, and, in some instances  
beyond, the limits of prudence in the policy of concilia-  
tion. We have frequently pointed out the danger of  
moving hastily in this needful work of pacification, at  
the same time suggesting that the policy of the civil au-  
thorities should be patterned as closely as possible after  
that of the Army, under which ex-insurgents, no matter  
how penitent or how unctuous in protestations of friend-  
ship, were placed in positions of authority only after  
they had proved themselves worthy of trust. There is  
something unpleasantly suggestive in the statement of  
Mr. Riggs that "practically every Filipino of prominence  
who was identified with the insurrectionist movement  
has since been given some government position." One  
of these is a judge of the Court of Customs Appeal,  
another is a member of the Civil Service Board and a  
third is a member of the Municipal Board of Manila.  
Besides these there are scores of others in places of great  
responsibility and power in various branches of the ex-  
ecutive and judiciary service, all well paid, possessed of  
a lofty sense of their own importance and many of them  
undoubtedly honest, loyal and deserving. There is rea-  
son, however, to fear that these appointments of natives  
to office by the civil authorities have been less carefully  
scrutinized with reference to fitness than were similar  
appointments under the military administration.

Economic conditions in the islands, as pictured by Mr.  
Riggs, are far from satisfactory. Commerce and in-  
dustry are everywhere depressed; the failure of the rice  
crops and the destruction of domestic animals by disease  
have caused widespread destitution; money is scarce,  
interest rates are oppressive, agricultural industries of  
all kinds are suffering and transportation is both meagre  
and costly. As a result, there is a rising spirit of discon-  
tent which naturally, and whether justly or unjustly,  
finds expression in open complaint against the existing  
form of government. Church controversies, political in-  
trigue, labor agitation, an unstable currency and unsat-  
isfactory taxes and land laws all combine to foster a  
sense of unrest throughout the islands, with the result  
that the government is blamed for everything, no matter  
whether it is responsible or not. "In the Bulacan and  
Rizal provinces," says Mr. Riggs, "the petty disturb-  
ances and unrest of the early part of 1902 have grown  
into a full-fledged rebellion, an insurrection that is  
fought according to the rules of war, though the civil  
government still refuses to recognize it as such, in spite  
of the fact that the Army has already done so. Faith!  
since when did common thieves march in bands of three  
hundred or more, in uniforms, carrying 'state papers,'  
under brigadier generals, armed like regular troops, and  
bearing the dreaded Kapitunan rising sun and double  
stripe flag of the old insurrection." Mr. Riggs contin-  
ues: "The Philippine Scouts, recently taken over by  
the Philippine Constabulary, are still fed by the Army,  
though under General Allen's orders; this gives them an  
anomalous position, and they report all fights to the Ad-  
jutant General of the Division before the chief of the  
constabulary gets any word. This move on the part of  
the administration has more political significance than  
appears at first sight."

If we correctly interpret the cautious utterances of  
Mr. Riggs, he is in agreement with the ARMY AND NAVY  
JOURNAL that civil authority in the Philippines was es-  
tablished too soon and has been extended too rapidly.  
That it has disappointed the Filipinos is beyond ques-  
tion; not because it has accomplished so little, but be-  
cause it has promised so much that it could not per-  
form. It has attempted to transform a race which is  
largely Malay in habit, superstition, treachery and cunning  
into a Christian community within a single year.  
It has attempted to establish popular institutions among  
a people who don't know what they mean and who have  
never recognized any law but the law of force. And in  
pursuit of this fatuous enterprise it has placed in posi-  
tions of authority a large number of former insurgents



whose loyalty and trustworthiness have yet to be proved. Mr. Riggs declares that it is seriously believed in Manila that Aglipay, the fanatical agitator and self-styled "Pope of the Philippines," is slowly and surely "weaving about us a net, with old leaders, and others who have taken the oath of allegiance to help him secretly in the cities, and men like Faustino Guillermo and other avowed insurgents in the field, to bring the old days once more to pass, and to compel the Americans to give over the islands to the sovereignty of the Filipino." Silly and fatuous as such a scheme would be, Mr. Riggs says it would find ready and fanatical adherents by the thousand. He adds: "Let the Filipino get a really compelling leader, and the issue will be forced upon us. If it comes,—and there seems a very good chance that it may,—it will be impossible to hold in the men; they will carry into deadly effect the provisions of Lincoln's General Order 100, with or without the consent of their officers. And any Filipino troops that have the temerity to attack ours will be wiped out of existence in smoke and blood. There will be no nonsense about it next time. This is the opinion of the Army."

These opinions from an observer of evident intelligence who is on the ground and presumably familiar with the conditions of which he speaks, support the belief, already expressed in these columns, that the military administration in the Philippines was suspended far too soon, and that the safeguards which it established for peace and order, life and property, if changed at all, have been weakened by its civilian successor. The Filipino's respect for the American authority was derived solely from the Army. He learned that the Army was there to preserve order. He knew that it had no designs on his rights or his property, that it had no political schemes to promote and that if he behaved himself it would protect him. In that understanding there was laid a secure foundation for the gradual erection of stable civil institutions adapted to the needs of the islanders and designed to bring them into harmonious relations with the American Government. Instead, however, of proceeding gradually and cautiously in this momentous work of political reorganization, and relaxing military rule step by step only as prudence permitted, we have projected a vast and complex system of civil administration into the islands at a single stroke. And this system, in spite of the high purpose of its leaders, has grievously disappointed the generous expectations of its organizers and developed conditions which may lead to the undoing of the beneficent results accomplished by the Army in three years of hard and costly work in the islands.

#### JOHN ERICSSON, 1803—1903.

The celebration in New York, Aug. 1, of the one hundred anniversary of the birth of John Ericsson directs attention once more to the work of this man which has had such a transforming influence upon the conditions of transit by sea and of warfare on the sea. Ericsson has never been a favorite among Navy men, not even those of his own profession, nor could it be expected that he should be. His efforts were directed to the destruction of the romance of sea life and to lessening the comfort of the lords of the ocean. He was without sympathy for them, or interest in them, except as factors in the solution of the problem of destroying sea power, with which his busy brain was teeming. He sought to drive the man-of-war from the ocean, and to make the sea an open highway for the nations, without regard to their capacity for offense or defense. By his Monitor he drove the naval officer from the quarter deck into the hold and raised the temperature of his cabin there to something near that of the stoke-hole. No man who intends to spend a large part of his life at sea could be expected to accept such conditions without protest, and the Monitor and every vessel of its type was doomed to unpopularity. It is only a step short of the impossible life, during continuous service, in a submarine.

It was necessity and not choice that led to the use of the Monitor, and it was with many qualms and misgivings that it has been suffered to run its course. If it compelled a complete transformation in the navies of the world, it has not forced upon them the condition of simplicity of construction which was Ericsson's ideal. A monitor with two turrets he likened to a man with two heads, and in our battleships we not only have more than the single turret, but turret on turret. The ultimate goal of Ericsson's efforts was the destruction of the battleship by submarine attack, and in that direction we appear to be tending.

Personally, Ericsson was not a man to win the affections of those trained to command upon the sea. Aside from his efforts to reduce their importance and subject them to the mastery of those who direct mechanical powers, he assumed an air of superiority toward them, not at all enticing to those accustomed to deference. His absolute confidence in his superior knowledge of engineering problems, and his exceptional capacity for solving them, made him seem arrogant, and he was intolerant of contradiction. A man so far in advance of his contemporaries in his perception of the inevitable change in naval warfare, may well be excused for impatience. For naval conservatism he had neither respect nor tolerance, while he always had the smarting sense of the injustice done in withholding from him, through the action or inaction of Commander Stockton, of the payment for his services on the Princeton in 1842, even after the Court of Claims had set aside every plea that could be

urged against it and decreed the payment of the amount long over due. Not even our billion dollar Congresses have been willing to make the trifling appropriation required, and the debt still remains a charge against the Republic to its everlasting shame and disgrace.

#### ARMY CHANGES.

The question of the organization of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications of the Army, as a result of the creation of the General Staff, has not yet been definitely decided by the Secretary of War, but will be next week. It is still believed that General Young will not care to assume the duties of president of this Board, but will recommend that the presidency be given to Gen. George L. Gillespie, the next ranking on the board to Lieutenant General Miles. Gen. Wallace Randolph, Chief of the Artillery Corps; Lieut. Col. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, and Majors Macomb and Pratt, of the Artillery Corps, who are members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, are also members of the General Staff, and it is yet to be decided whether they will continue on the Board. Major Pratt, who will soon be promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel as a result of the recent promotions and retirements, has been assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks, and it will therefore be out of the question for him to continue on the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. In fact, it seems very probable that the entire board will have to be reorganized.

The retirement of General Miles this week naturally results in a number of changes in the personnel of the officers who have been stationed at the War Department as his military assistants. Col. J. B. Babcock, his adjutant general, will be retired as a brigadier general in reward for his long and excellent services; Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, of the Signal Corps, will assume his actual rank as major, and will remain on duty in Washington for the present as a member of the General Staff; Lieut. Col. Henry H. Whitney, who is now on leave of absence, will take charge of his company of Artillery at Fort Washington, Md., and Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, aide-de-camp, has been ordered to join his regiment, the 22d Infantry, at Fort Reno, Okla. Major Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cav., who has been stationed at Army Headquarters on special duty, has been ordered to join his regiment in the Philippines.

When all the promotions and retirements of Civil War veterans are completed, there will be five vacancies in the grade of major, and two among the lieutenant colonels in the Adjutant General's Department to be filled by the detail of officers from the line. The promotion of Major John G. Ballance, Major S. W. Taylor, Major James Parker and Major S. W. Fountain to lieutenant colonelcies will create vacancies in the grade of major, and the promotion of Lieut. Cols. George Andrews and W. A. Simpson, to the grade of colonel, will create two vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department in the grade of lieutenant colonel to be filled by detail. The promotion of Major James S. Pettit, Inspector General's Department, creates a vacancy of major and inspector general to be filled by detail. The promotion of Capt. A. M. Palmer, Quartermaster's Department, caused a vacancy in the grade of captain in the Quartermaster's Department to be filled Aug. 7 by the detail of Capt. Verling K. Hart, 17th Inf. One vacancy in the grade of quartermaster with rank of captain, caused by the promotion of Capt. John Baxter, is yet unfilled. The promotion of Capt. Wm. H. Hart, Subsistence Department, causes a vacancy in the grade of captain, which will be filled immediately. There are already three vacancies in the Pay Department, in the grade of captain, but none additional created by recent promotions.

Officers are wondering whether or not General Young will appoint any staff for the week he will serve as commanding general of the Army, prior to becoming on Aug. 15 the Chief of Staff. As Chief of the General Staff he is not allowed any personal staff, but as commanding general he may appoint a staff, all of the members of which hold the rank and draw the pay of lieutenant colonel for the week that he serves.

The recent promotions in the Army following the retirement of brigadier generals of Civil War service will cause these changes in the General Staff. The promotion of Colonel Barry leaves a vacancy on the General Staff in the grade of colonel, which will probably be filled by Lieutenant Colonel Simpson, of the Adjutant General's Department, who is a member of the General Staff and receives promotion of colonel. This leaves a vacancy in the General Staff in the grade of lieutenant colonel, which will probably be filled by Major Henry A. Greene, who is also now a member of the General Staff, but who is to be promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, as a result of the appointment of brigadier generals. The vacancy on the General Staff in the grade of major thus created may be filled by the appointment of a medical officer. These appointments will not be announced until after Aug. 15.

In anticipation of the beginning of the regime of the General Staff Corps a new arrangement of rooms has been planned at the War Department. The Chief of the General Staff will occupy the room now occupied by the Adjutant General, which is directly next to and south of the office of the Secretary of War. The next two rooms to this will be placed at the disposal of the offi-

cers of the Adjutant General's Department, and the next room after these to the south will be occupied by Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who is the second ranking officer of the General Staff. The rooms on the first floor of the War Department, known as Army Headquarters, will be taken by the members of the General Staff, but some of them will still be forced to remain in the temporary War College on Jackson place.

One of the most striking stories of persistent pluck, and heroic action in the face of almost certain death, is that told by W. A. Alexander in the account he gives in *Munsey's Magazine* for August of the heroes of the Hunley. The Hunley was a crude affair in the shape of a submarine boat, built at New Orleans shortly before its capture during the Civil War. It was a pioneer of the submarine of to-day, a boiler shell propelled by paddle wheels turned by hand, with no electrical or pneumatic apparatus, and none of the modern provisions for furnishing air for the crew; yet there was no difficulty in getting volunteers for her crew of nine. When everything was in readiness for her first attack a swell swamped the boat, drowning the eight men who had just gone into her. The boat was raised, and Lieutenant Payne, the sole survivor of her first crew, again volunteered, with eight other men. Again she was ready to go out when she was swamped a second time, Lieutenant Payne and two of the crew escaping, but six men perishing in her. On the third trial the boat went down, never to come up again, having now drowned twenty-three men out of three crews. The Hunley was raised and refitted and a fourth crew volunteered. It was found in trial trips that they could remain under water two hours and thirty-five minutes. They finally succeeded in blowing up the U.S.S. Housatonic, the fourth crew of the Hunley perishing with her.

Whether it be merely a coincidence or a matter of cause and effect, it seems to be a fact that where mob rule appears in its most outrageous form the obligation of militia duty is most lightly regarded by the employing class. A case in point has arisen in the State of Indiana, where two members of the National Guard have been discharged by their employers, one for obeying orders to join his company in suppressing the recent lynching mob in Evansville, and the other because he attended the annual encampment of his regiment as required by law. The loss of their employment is simply the penalty which these men pay for daring to be good citizens and discharging their oath-bound obligations to the commonwealth. Their employers are morally guilty of a crime against law and order. Their conduct virtually places a premium upon mob rule by undermining the militia organization required to suppress it. Next to the anarchist or the lyncher there is no wickeder member of a community than the employer who, by discharging an employee for performing militia duty, directly encourages the spirit of lawlessness and strikes at the very bulwarks of public peace and social order.

Major W. R. Hamilton, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding at Fort Terry, N.Y., in a general order dated July 17 last, relative to the departure of the 13th N.G.N.Y., to its home station, after ten days' duty, says: "In taking leave of the regiment, the commanding officer desires to tender to Col. David E. Austin, commanding, his officers and men, his congratulations on the splendid work and showing the regiment has made during its week's tour of duty. The discipline of all officers and men has been most admirable, and the excellent result of target practice fully attests that no time has been wasted in learning the branch of the military profession they belong to. It would be impossible for any regiment to come to an island post, similar to this one, and put up with numerous hardships, with a better spirit, and attain better results. The regular garrison takes leave of the 13th Regiment with regret, and it is to be hoped that next year may bring the two organizations together again on the island, to make a still higher record."

Comdr. William J. Barnette, of the General Board of the Navy, has completed his plans for the bills, which will be presented to Congress at its next session, for the establishment of a National Naval Reserve and a Naval Militia, and defining its relations to the Federal Government. The Navy Department has been assured by members of the House and Senate Naval Committees of the last Congress that they will support the bills at the coming session of Congress. In main the bills are similar to those which were introduced in the last Congress, but which failed of passage largely because of the lack of time. In the opinion of the members of the General Board of the Navy it is necessary that a National Naval Reserve should be established in order that the inner line of naval defense should be completed in accordance with the plans of the Navy Department.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, will complete his tour of duty at the Navy Department this week, and finally retire from active service. He will be succeeded by Capt. Charles W. Rae, who will hold the rank of Rear Admiral while serving as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.



## ERICSSON STATUE UNVEILED.

In celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of John Ericsson, designer of the Monitor, the new Hartley statue of the famous marine engineer was unveiled in Battery Park, New York city, on Aug. 1, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The ceremony of unveiling was preceded by a parade which left Union Square at 3 p. m. and passed down Broadway to Battery Park, the procession including companies of Regular troops from Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth and Fort Slocum, two companies of marines from the New York Navy Yard, two companies of blue-jackets, a corps of naval veterans, a detachment of the Swedish Guard of Brooklyn, Post No. 516, G.A.R., Company G, 14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. and forty-one Swedish American societies, numbering 8,000 persons. Battery Park was packed when the procession arrived there, estimates placing the crowd at upwards of 25,000 persons. Among those assembled on the speakers' stand were Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., and Col. E. A. Garlington, Major C. J. Crane, Capt. Grote Hutcherson, Capt. J. R. Lindsey and Capt. W. G. Haan, all of the Army, and Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S. N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, together with the following officers, all of the Navy: Capt. Thomas Perry, Capt. J. M. Miller, Lieutenant Commander Burgdorff, Lieutenant Commander Poundstone, Lieutenant Commander Gleeves, Ensign Woods, Ensign Buchanan, Naval Constructor Nutting, Paymaster Eliason, Lieutenant Leonard, Surgeon Ely, Civil Engineer Hollyday, Civil Engineer Allen. Admiral Rodgers' party also included Lieutenant Colonel Spicer and Captain Treadwell, both of the Marine Corps. Others on the stand, all of whom were received by Mr. Ernst Lundgren, Master of Ceremonies, were Mayor Low, Christian Ravn, Swedish Consul General in New York, Park Commissioner Young, of Brooklyn; Park Commissioner Eustis, of the Bronx; Mr. J. Scott Hartley, the sculptor, his daughter, Miss Rachel Hartley, and William C. Church, the orator of the occasion. The part taken by the Navy in the exercises is indicated in the following extracts from the special circular issued by Admiral Rodgers July 29:

## SPECIAL CIRCULAR, NAVY.

In connection with the unveiling of the statue of John Ericsson at Battery Park on the afternoon of Aug. 1, 1903, the Navy Yard Band and a two-company detachment of sailors and marines under the command of Lieut. J. B. Patton, U.S.N., with Lieutenant Long, U.S.M.C., as adjutant, will head the second division of the street parade and take part in the subsequent ceremonies at the unveiling of statue. The uniform will be white service dress for blue-jackets, and white fatigue and helmets for marines, and all hands will be in light marching order with filled canteens.

The battalion commander, adjutant and the first company, marines, under Capt. E. R. Lowndes, U.S.M.C., with Lieutenants Low and Greene, and the color guard, will embark on navy yard tug at 12:30 p.m. at the westerly tug slip, and the tug will then proceed to Cob Dock and take on board the second company blue-jackets, under Lieut. L. B. Jones, with Ensign Bruff, Carpenter Barton and two signalman (with 4 ft. red flags), together with the station band. The tug will then proceed to a landing at foot of East Eleventh street, whereupon disembarking. The detachment will then be marched to its parade rendezvous in West Eleventh street, forming there in columns of fours right in front, and at such distance from Broadway as will permit Swedish Civilian Horse to form in front of them.

The Army detachment, which is to lead 1st division of the parade next after mounted police, is to rendezvous in West Thirteenth street. Following the Army will come one set of the Swedish societies from their rendezvous in West Twelfth street, then the civilian horse from Eleventh street, and then the naval detachment, and then other Swedish societies from their rendezvous in West Tenth street, and so on.

At instant of unveiling the naval detachment will present arms, the field music sound four ruffles and flourishes, and the station band will play the Swedish National Anthem, and at the same time the Dolphin will be signaled and will fire a national salute of 21 guns, with Swedish ensign at the main. At last gun salute the naval command will be brought to parade rest till conclusion of ceremonies.

The military battalion, Col. William E. Dougherty, 8th U.S. Inf., commanding, was composed as follows: Three companies of Infantry from Fort Slocum, and two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Wadsworth under command of Lieut. Col. L. C. Allen, 16th U.S. Inf.; the 5th Artillery Corps band and the 51st Company, Coast Artillery, under command of Capt. William P. Stone; the 123d Company, Coast Artillery, under command of Capt. Fox Conner; the 8th Company, Coast Artillery, under command of Capt. Alfred M. Hunter. The part taken by the Army in the exercises was as prescribed in a special circular issued by the Commander of the Department of the East, and published under our Army heading on July 18.

The exercises began with the rendering of "America" by the 69th Regiment Band, N.G.N.Y., after which the invocation was delivered by the Rev. Mauritz Stolpe, pastor of the Lutheran church of Gustavus Adolphus, Brooklyn. The chorus of the Swedish-American singing societies, under the leadership of Arvid Akerlind, sang a hymn and Park Commissioner Young delivered the address of presentation, at the close of which Miss Hartley drew the cord that took away from the statue its covering of American and Swedish flags, and as she did so the national salute thundered from the Dolphin, which rode in the bay close at hand. Mayor Low accepted the statue on behalf of the city, and in the course of his speech remarked that he had always felt a deep interest in Ericsson and the Monitor, partly for the reason that the vessel which towed the strange new fighting ship to Hampton Roads was the Seth Low, so named in honor of his grandfather. Brief addresses were also delivered by President Swannstrom, of the Borough of Brooklyn, and by Mr. Ernst Lundgren. The day was observed as a holiday by the Swedish residents of Greater New York and ended with a great summer night's festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Casino. The oration

of the day, delivered by William C. Church, was as follows:

## ORATION OF WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH.

It is well that we should have a monument to John Ericsson in this great city, which was the scene of his labors, his struggles and his triumphs. It is not well, though, that it should have been erected so largely, as this has been, at the expense of a true artist's devotion to his art ideals. If each of those who have profited by the labors of Ericsson contributed his mite, we should have a noble monument to the great Swede at the capital of the nation and in every leading city of this continent. No recognition that America could give to this man would exceed the measure of the gratitude it owes to him.

It is impossible to determine the relative value of any one link in the chain of circumstances which binds our present to our past and to declare which of them all was the most essential to the continuity of our progress toward our present imperial greatness. Certain it is, however, that no man can tell the story of the triumph of the principles of liberty and unity on the American continent and ignore John Ericsson. The stranger and the historian searching among the foundations of the Great Republic will find engraved upon one of its cornerstones the name of Ericsson and the effigy of his Monitor.

Imagination fails us in the attempt to determine what would have been the result if he had fallen short in the work he did so thoroughly on that great day of March, 1862, in Hampton Roads, Virginia. In the smoke of that battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac disappeared the Confederacy's hope of foreign recognition and foreign alliance. The thunder of the Monitor's guns, as they echoed around the world, gave assurance that the United States was equal to the task it had undertaken and that the prophetic words of Webster were to be inscribed indelibly upon the banners of the Republic, "Liberty and union now and forever, one and inseparable."

The episode of the dramatic appearance of the Monitor upon the scene of the Merrimac's victories is described as fortuitous; let us rather call it providential. The hour of our destiny had struck, and with it came the man for the hour. Not in all America, not in all the world, could there have been found another to fulfill this task. It required one who was born, as Ericsson was born, with an extraordinary capacity for solving the problem of applying power to the accomplishment of a fitting purpose; that he should have an independence of spirit, and a confidence in himself, which freed him from the trammels of engineering precedent; a quickness of perception, a celerity in execution and a capacity for physical and mental labor which, in their combination, exceeded those of any other man of his profession. It required, moreover, that he should have studied for two score years, as Ericsson had studied, the very problem upon whose instant solution the security of the Republic depended.

Am I not right in declaring then that there was none other than John Ericsson equal to the hour; that but for him the wheel of time would have been turned backward and the happy conditions in which we rejoice to-day have been made doubtful, if not wholly impossible? Will not this be the sober judgment of impartial history? Is there any honor that we can bestow on such a man that will not receive the rejoicing approval of those who follow after us?

Let any one who imagines that what I have said is the extravagance of eulogy read the history of that time and he will accept the conclusion of Admiral Colomb, of the British navy, that "in the American Civil War, the deciding battle was between the Monitor and the Merrimac." "No one can doubt," adds this English officer, "that \* \* \* if the Merrimac had gained the victory there would scarcely now be the United States of America. The fate of that nation was decided then and there."

"Had the Monitor been a day later," declares another high naval authority, our own Admiral Luce, "the consequences to the Union cause would have been deplorable beyond conception."

Yesterday completed the century which has passed since on the 31st of July, 1803, word was brought to Olaf Ericsson in his little cottage in beautiful Vermland that for the second time a son had been born to him. The elder son, Nils, was destined to win fame and honor for himself, and to receive from grateful Sweden a title and pension which he had well earned. But in the younger brother, John, lay the fulfillment of the prophecy of the local Sibyl, that the family name should be heard around the world.

A surer prophecy than that of Sibyl was found in characteristics which the boy John showed almost from his cradle. His honesty, loyalty and courage were traits of the Viking race from which he sprang; his mathematical and mechanical bent of mind was the gift of his gentle and intelligent father, and his high spirit, persistent industry and vigorous physical constitution an inheritance from his handsome mother. Add to these an excellent education, especially adapted through a singular concurrence of circumstances to the development of his rare talents, with the blessed gifts of poverty, stimulating to effort, and we have the secret of the genesis of the man.

The world was waiting for him. The era of mechanical and constructive genius had come. The Revolution and the Empire of France dominating Europe had destroyed the old order, and across the ocean had arisen a new kingdom "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

The prophecies of a new brotherhood, of nearer and more friendly relations between men of different lands and different races, were in the air. Their fulfillment required in the first place a complete change in physical conditions. Time and space must be annihilated. The barriers interposing to make enemies of nations which had else been friends must be broken down. The valleys must be exalted, the mountains and hills made low, the crooked places straight, the desert converted into a highway for the nations, and a path made in the mighty waters that many might run to and fro and knowledge be increased. Thus were the prophecies of the ages to be fulfilled. Increasing intercourse was to destroy the distrust that dogma and superstition had created and make possible, for the first time in the history of the race, the growth of the spirit of respect for man as man which is the promise of the present and the hope of the future.

For this, the work of the Nineteenth Century, a new

order of men was needed, and the title to enduring fame of the man whose monument we rear to-day is in the conspicuous part he bore in establishing this new order. Among those distinguished in his day for their contributions to the age of mechanical and engineering invention and achievement his place was in the very front rank. And when a still higher order of effort and accomplishment shall succeed the age of steel and iron, John Ericsson will be gratefully remembered among those who have opened the way for our progress to it.

Going back a hundred years to the time when Ericsson was born, we find men still creeping upon the land at the rate of four or five miles an hour, and still sailing the sea at the mercy of the winds and the tides. Not one step of practical advance toward the emancipation of men from the limitations of muscle power for locomotion had been made since the beginning.

Those whose experience has been limited to modern methods of travel find it hard to realize the change that came within the period of Ericsson's engineering experience, and largely through his efforts. The nineteenth century was in its sixteenth year when as a boy of thirteen he entered upon his engineering career as a cadet in the mechanical corps of the Swedish navy. It had drawn near its close when, in his eighty-sixth year, on the anniversary of the day the Monitor appeared to do battle in Hampton Roads, he passed away. During this long interval of seventy-three years of active duty Ericsson associated himself in so many ways with the most important work of his day in the line of the application of steam to locomotion that a mere enumeration of his achievements in this line becomes tedious. He was a good second in the contest at Rainhill, England, in 1829, which made the fame of Robert Stephenson and introduced the era of railroad travel, shrinking the earth as in a night to one-tenth of its previous dimensions, measured by the time of transit from point to point, and enabling the peasant to travel with a luxury theretofore unknown to kings.

The trial at Rainhill, when Ericsson was twenty-six years old, though it gave the palm of victory to Stephenson, showed that the young Swedish engineer, fresh from the Vermland woods, had with the mastery of genius, seized upon the principles which were involved in the success of steam traction as no other man of that day had done. He certainly contributed his part to the development of the distance-devouring locomotive, which has been truthfully described as not the product of a single man, but of a nation of engineers.

Finding the mastery of land transportation wrested from him by Stephenson's victory at Rainhill, when it seemed to be almost within his grasp, Ericsson turned his attention to the sea, and here his dominion was complete. There is not a screw propeller churning the sea that does not sing the praise of John Ericsson, its inventor. In almost every particular of the wonderful complication of mechanical contrivances which contribute to locomotion on the waters, and bring the ends of the earth together in commerce and friendly intercourse, the hand of Ericsson can be traced. Artificial draught, tubular boilers, surface condensation, and so on to the end, are in part his handwork or his original conception.

The modern warship is the undoubted creation of Ericsson, the germ ideas entering into its evolution being almost without exception his. As by his screw propeller, and the inventions essential to its use, he had adapted steam power to the use of fighting ships, and put an end to the era of sails succeeding that of oars, so by his ironclad Monitor he swept from the sea the wooden walls famed in song and story and compelled every navy in the world to again pay tribute to his genius.

All progress in naval development since then has been on the lines he laid down, and we are only now beginning to develop the idea of sub-aquatic warfare which belonged to a system of which the Monitor was part. It is wonderful with what clearness Ericsson perceived, three-quarters of a century ago, the nature and the extent of the changes which the introduction of steam must make in the conditions of warfare on the sea, and with what a grand mastery of mechanical detail he set about the solution of the problem it presented to the engineer.

It was as an engineer that Ericsson wished to be known, and he had decided objections to being classed with the chance inventor, stumbling upon a fortune through some happy conceit. All of his inventions were the working out by severely logical methods, and through an extraordinary mastery of mechanical forces, of problems set in advance. The breadth of his fine head across the lower part of the forehead gave evidence of the constructive skill he so marvelously displayed.

If he did at times reach the solution of a problem by the sort of intuitive process common to men of genius, it was because he had first mastered all the conditions of that problem. His "voices," as Joan of Arc called her inspirations, were the voices of those immutable laws of matter and motion which the Great Architect has established as the eternal order of His universe.

The Monitor, so dramatically associated with the most critical period of our national history, was no accidental fancy of an idle moment; it was a severely logical creation, designed to accomplish a definite purpose. Devotion to his native land, and to the welfare of mankind, was the impelling motive of its conception.

Almost from his cradle Ericsson's waking dreams had been of inventions that should be revolutionary in their influence upon the existing order. He was in his youth, and even to the end of his long life, intensely Swedish in his love of country and his pride of race. When as a young engineer he sought a wider sphere of action than Sweden afforded, he realized, as he inspected the fleets in the harbors of England, how impossible it was for a feeble State to compete in war upon the ocean with a great commercial and maritime power. He saw the need of increasing the defensive power of the smaller States lest they be left at the mercy of the bullies of the sea. From that time on, at intervals and until the end of his life, his studies were devoted to the solution of this problem.

In sub-aquatic war Ericsson found his method of defending the weak against the strong, and more than three-quarters of a century ago, in 1826, he pointed out the path naval investigation has since followed, and not yet to its ultimate result. An enemy of war, he determined to make war so deadly, so independent of a mere preponderance in numbers and wealth, that enlightened self-interest would compel the nations to declare the freedom of the seas. His work to this end was the distinct expression of a broad-minded and intelligent regard for the interests of humanity and especially for the defense of his native Sweden.

Problems that concerned the race always had the first place in the studies of Ericsson. To them he devoted years of earnest effort with no distinct seeking, or ex-



expectation of reward. Beyond his modest needs he had no thought of money, spending it lavishly when he had it under his control to work out his conceptions. A charge of \$200,000, which stood against him at one time on the books of the Delamater Iron Works for experimental work, in which there was not a dollar of immediate profit, is a proof of his indifference to considerations of money.

John Ericsson had a high conception of the responsibility imposed upon him by his possession of mechanical genius of the first order, and he meant to give a good account of his stewardship. He foresaw the day when the stores of solar energy gathered in our coal mines and forests shall be exhausted, and experimented with the tides and other suggested methods of producing power, independent of artificial heat. He finally turned his attention to the sun and gave us his solar engine, as his solution of the problem of perpetuating civilization beyond the inevitable limitation of steam power. If, as Ericsson anticipated, the frozen north shall be stripped of its power to produce artificial heat from its coal mines, and the empire of the world be restored to the tropics, the name of our great Swede may yet be known through his solar engine as familiarly upon the banks of the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Nile and the Niger, as it is now in the countries where engineering accomplishment is the shibboleth of fame.

It is well, O Swedes and ye men of Swedish lineage, that you should honor John Ericsson, not alone for what he did, but for what he was. While America will remember for all time the work he did for her, he belonged peculiarly to the Swedish people, for his heart beat in unison with theirs. His constant absorption through all of his long life in the work of the day left him little leisure for cultivating the sentiments, but when his emotions were touched and his heart was moved, it was through the memory of his early days in the home land. The national melodies sung by Swedish voices in front of Ericsson's home in Beach street on his last birthday touched him so profoundly that he was compelled to seek the privacy of his room lest he should betray the emotions that welled up from the profoundest depths of his heart. When a traveler brought to him the views of the monument erected in his honor at Langhanslyttan, and an account of the celebration attending its erection, the warm-hearted Ericsson was overcome with emotion he could not control. "Yes," he said, "I know my home very well," and the tears that stood in his eyes and the tremor in his voice showed how deeply he was moved by the honor his friends at the old home had done him.

I knew the heart of John Ericsson and I knew how its profoundest aspirations were realized when the United States with loving hands transferred his remains to the keeping of his native land, that Sweden might lay him to rest among the scenes associated with his most cherished memories and the deepest emotions of his ardent nature. But he is not all yours, O Sweden! America claims her part in him and in his work and rejoices when there is erected in this city of his adoption a memorial bearing his image and superscription. Sink deep its foundations, lay true its cornerstone, that this monument may endure as long as the city of New York shall rear aloft its proud crest and the genius of the sculptor convey to the men of the future an idea of what manner of man Ericsson was in outward seeming.

#### DESIGNS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

As a result of the objections made by Rear Admirals Bradford and Melville to the plans of the Board on Construction for the two 13,000-ton battleships it is probable that the Secretary of the Navy will reopen the entire matter. In fact he has already referred the question of greater speed and coal carrying capacity for these vessels to a special board of naval officers of which Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor and other officers of the General Board are members. Under date of Aug. 1, Rear Admiral Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who sides with Rear Admiral O'Neil in his contention that the vessels should have the low speed and powerful armament, wrote the following official letter to the Secretary of the Navy:

"Sir: 1. Having noted in the press certain opinions expressed by Rear Admiral Bradford and Rear Admiral Melville, intimating that the designs of the 13,000-ton battleships, the Idaho and Mississippi, are deficient in coal supply and inferior in radius of action to previously designed battleships, the Bureau desires to correct these erroneous conclusions.

"2. In connection with the preparation of the designs, careful estimates were made of the radius of action of the principal types of United States battleships built and building, based upon the actual returns of coal expended as compiled from the United States Steam Logs in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

"3. The results of this investigation are shown on the accompanying plan, indicating the number of miles each vessel can steam, starting with full bunkers, at all speeds from four to fifteen knots. The following table shows the distance at rates of 8, 10 and 13 knots:

	8 Knots.	10 Knots.	13 Knots.
Virginia .....	3,720	3,820	3,530
Alabama .....	4,320	4,200	3,500
Maine .....	4,840	4,900	4,470
Massachusetts .....	5,050	4,780	4,000
Connecticut .....	5,270	5,280	4,680
Kearsarge .....	5,400	5,320	4,070
Idaho .....	6,000	5,770	4,800

"4. The design of the modified Maine, advocated by Rear Admiral Bradford, was intended to duplicate the Maine's design in all matters except the disposition of armor and armament, the total weights of the two being the same. This design would, therefore, have the same coal capacity as the present Maine, viz: 1,800 tons on the basis of stowage used in these tables. They show that at 8 knots the Idaho, with 1,750 tons of coal, steams 1,160 miles farther than the Maine, at 10 knots 870 farther and at 13 knots 330 farther.

"5. As a matter of fact the Idaho will have greater coal endurance at all cruising speeds than any vessel yet designed.

"6. It should be said in explanation that no correct opinion as to radius of action can be formed solely from a knowledge of the total coal capacity, but it requires a knowledge of the resistance of the vessel at various speeds, and the economy of the engines and boilers.

"7. The Idaho's great endurance is due to the use of a

model adapted to moderate speeds and a consequent low total engine power, both of which reduce the coal burnt per mile run.

"Very respectfully,  
"F. T. BOWLES,  
"Chief Constructor, U.S.N."

In order that his views might be more clearly set forth Rear Admiral O'Neil, who is president of the Board on Construction, has given out the following self-explanatory statement regarding the design for the two 13,000-ton ships:

"I have nothing much to say on the subject of the 13,000-ton battleship, other than to remark that every one is entitled to his own opinion as to the best type of vessels to be constructed on that displacement. I have expressed my views on the subject and am prepared to stand by them.

"If a so-called Maine, carrying four 12-inch and fourteen 7-inch guns, is equal in fighting efficiency to a vessel carrying four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and ten 7-inch guns, superior gun power is of no value.

"I do not think our battleships should be given speed for the purpose of running away, and the 13,000-ton ship proposed by the board would not have to run away from the 16,000-ton ships, supposing them to belong to an enemy, as the latter carry but two 7-inch guns more than the former, their batteries being equal in other respects, and a vessel so nearly equal in gun-power could well afford to try conclusions with the larger ship. All United States vessels are more heavily armed—type for type—than foreign ships, and I am confident that none of our ships will have to run away from any foreign vessel of similar class.

"No single ship, no matter how powerful she may be, can be expected to successfully cope with a fleet, and, therefore, should not be subjected to such a contingency.

"From my point of view, I consider the superposed turret a dead issue. I never expect to see any more vessels built which include such features, and I think it a misfortune that the Virginia class are to carry them. I have always been opposed to the superposed turret as unimilitary, and as a thoroughly bad form of construction. Guns installed singly will always do better work than guns closely grouped, but questions of weight and space render it necessary, or at least advisable, to install the heavy guns on shipboard in pairs, in turrets, but not in fours, as in the case with the superposed turret.

"If the question of the best type of vessel for the 13,000-ton ship was submitted to another board, the chances are ten to one that it would not reach a unanimous agreement, and the only alternative in such case would be to accept the view of the majority or try another board, and so on ad infinitum.

"Admirals Bradford, Melville and myself are warm friends, and I have great respect for their judgment on professional matters, but we often agree to disagree, and disagreement leads to careful investigation and wholesome discussion. I must say, however, that the so-called 'improved Maine' does not impress me favorably, as compared with the design submitted by the board. Perhaps I am prejudiced in the matter, but, if I am, my prejudice is not a personal nature, but is because I honestly believe the type proposed by the board is the better ship. I am anxious that the ships should be the best possible ones that can be built on the displacement designated by law, and beyond that I have no concern in the matter.

"The statements contained in Admiral Melville's endorsement of Admiral Bradford's proposition to build an 'improved Maine,' with reference to the increased strain on the ship due to the progressive improvement of the powder and to constant trouble that will be experienced with the guns, mounts and emplacements, is a new phase of the question, but one that need not be seriously considered. Either type of vessel would carry the latest types of guns, and it is not the number of them, but their character, that has to be considered. There need be no apprehension upon this point."

#### SYSTEM OF FIRE DIRECTION.

The system of fire direction referred to last week was prepared by a board consisting of Major W. P. Duvall, Capt. J. M. Williams, D. E. Aultman, H. F. Jackson, and J. B. Mitchell, all of the Artillery Corps. It provides that the unit of fire direction for movable armament shall be the group of two or more guns, each commanded by an officer and all under the direction of an officer exercising fire control. A group commander shall have a non-commissioned officer as assistant, who assumes command in his absence; two telephone men, a non-commissioned officer as gun commander and one as ammunition sergeant, and as many privates for each gun as are needed for one relief. The ammunition, except for Gatlings, shall be three-fourths shrapnel and one-fourth shell. All ranges greater than 2,500 yards should be by salvo; at less ranges at will. A battery commander will have a non-commissioned officer as assistant, who furnishes him with data from the range scale and announces changes of range; a telephone and a megaphone operator, a recorder of data and time, and two messengers. A battery officer—commissioned officer or senior sergeant—will be accompanied by a megaphone operator.

One gun will be designated as the ranging gun and assigned to the test gunner, who will lay and fire under the personal supervision of the battery officer, using cast-iron shell, with bursting charge and percussion fuse. The order to commence firing is given when the ranging shot strikes the target, the battery commander deciding whether to use the fire at will or salvoes. In firing on a mine field or landing place no ranging is done, and all guns open fire at once. The fire at will is used at a stationary target according to the discretion of the battery commander; at a moving target at ranges less than 2,500 yards. The battery commander waits for the order to cease firing, unless the target has passed out of range or has been destroyed. The primer will be inserted while the breech is open and the electric wire connected after it is closed.

The battery officer has the general supervision of men and material, and the range officer is responsible to him for the working of the position-finding detail as a unit. Data must be repeated as soon as announced and persons announcing it will listen to see whether the repetition is correct. This rule applies in transmitting and receiving by telephone. In action the command "Load" will be given as soon as a piece is fired. At drill the gun commander will wait for the telephone order from

the battery commander, except that when firing by piece with dummies the command load will be given when the command fire for the preceding piece is heard.

These are a few extracts from a closely printed pamphlet of sixty-eight octavo pages giving the most minute details concerning everything connected with gun and mortar firing. The duties and equipment of every officer and man are so fully described that there can be no misunderstanding. It is obvious to any one studying this pamphlet that the position of an officer of Artillery is no sinecure. No one looking for a "soft snap" will join the Artillery.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Mail advices bring reports of two interesting Fourth of July celebration in far distant regions—one at Aden, in Arabia, the other at Tutuila, in the Samoan Islands. The affair at Aden was arranged by the officers and men of the U.S.S. Raleigh, Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro, U.S.N., commanding, and consisted of boat races, foot races and other athletic sports together with abundant feasting and frolicking, in all of which the crews of several English, German and Italian ships lying in port took part. The celebration at Tutuila was organized by the officers and men of the U.S.S. Wheeling, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., commanding, and included athletic contests, patriotic speeches and a big display of fireworks, all of which afforded immense delight to the natives. These celebrations together with similar affairs at Honolulu, Guam, Manila and elsewhere, are reminders that the Fourth of July spirit now reaches clear around the world.

The Buffalo, on her return from the duty upon which she is engaged in South America, will be placed out of commission and laid up for extensive repairs made necessary by the long and continuous duty to which that vessel has been subjected during the last four or five years. She will be repaired at the New York Navy Yard.

The gunboat Nashville has been directed to proceed to Havana, and on arrival to place herself under the command of the Cuban Commission, which is at work with the American naval officers on board that vessel running the harbor lines at Bahia Honda separating the public from private lands in connection with the coaling stations to be established at that point.

The contract for the new stone drydock at the Norfolk Navy Yard has been awarded by the Navy Department to John C. Rogers, of New York, whose bid of \$910,000 was the lowest received. Work will begin on this important contract as soon as the successful bidder can collect material and labor for the purpose.

The U.S. collier Nanshan has sailed from Cavite en route for Chefoo, where she will deliver stores and coal for the fleet gathered there for the usual maneuvers. Th Nanshan is among the best of the colliers retained by the Navy Department for foreign service.

It is expected that the former Army transport Hancock, undergoing alterations at the navy yard, New York, for a receiving ship for the Navy at that place, will be ready for commission on Oct. 15 next. The Hancock has been completely renovated, and quarters have been built which make her a model receiving ship. Electric fans will be placed below to insure a perfect draft. The galley on board is also well adapted to the cooking of large quantities of food, which was not the case with the former receiving ship.

The Government coal deposits on Batan Island, Province of Albay, P.I., are to be developed and worked under the direction of Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

Two privates in the U.S. Marine Corps at League Island Navy Yard on Aug. 3 swam the back channel, carrying out to a burning tugboat a line attached to a hose from the United States Government's fire engine, in an endeavor to save a valuable boat, the Henry Steers, from destruction by fire. They were unsuccessful, for the headway of the flames could not be checked and the vessel was burned to the water's edge, entailing a loss of \$20,000.

Items from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., of Aug. 1 are: The Navy Department has ordered that of the 200 deck buckets which will form a part of the outfit of the stores of the Reina Mercedes, 100 shall be fitted with the handle device designed by Geo. S. Newton, an employee of the Cooper shop, and that after a four months' trial a report be made as to the durability of the handles as compared with those on the old style buckets. Miss Alice Roosevelt with a party of friends visited the yard yesterday afternoon. The new general store building will be erected by O'Brien and Hoolihan. They have eighteen months in which to complete the new building. The crew of the U.S.S. Eagle is scaling the paint from the vessel preparatory to painting her. The official duties of Rear Admiral J. J. Read, U.S.N., as commandant of this station ceased at 12 noon Aug. 1 by the hauling down of his flag under a salute. The yard will be in command of Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie until the arrival of Captain Goodrich, ordered to this station.

The 100-ton floating-crane at the navy yard, New York, was used on Aug. 1 for the first time since it was turned over to the Government by the contractors. The caisson on which it is mounted was floated alongside the monitor Florida, and the hoisting machinery was set in motion to raise one of the Florida's 12-inch guns. The monitor's guns must be removed in order to permit of the strengthening of the turrets.

The submarine boat Protector, it is reported, in a run to Newport, R.I., and return to New York, has demonstrated that she is sea craft of no mean ability. While at Newport, Captain Lake, her navigator, it is said proved what the boat could do by running outside in the teeth of the recent southerly gale and in the face of a deep, quick rolling, nasty sea. The run home to New York was made, it is claimed, without a stop, and the 100 miles was covered under the most excellent conditions it is said. The living quarters and the cooking facilities make it possible for the crew to rest and subsist in comfort.

The question of substituting pajamas for nightshirts for the enlisted men of the Navy is now before the Bureau of Navigation. Nightshirts have always been used for the sailors in the Navy, whereas the officers generally wear pajamas. A suggestion has recently been made to the Navy Department that pajamas be substituted for the nightshirts for the enlisted men, and it is probable that it will be adopted. In any event this is one of the questions that will have to be solved by Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, when he returns to the Navy Department.



## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

## VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**  
Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.  
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron.  
Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron.  
Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

## Battleship Squadron.

ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
KEARSARGE, Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. (Flagship of Admiral Barker.) Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Cramp's Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. G. Eaton. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.

## Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Boston.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Key West.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. A. Mertz. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
BATIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.

## Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.  
INDIANA, Capt. Wm. H. Emory. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

## EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief.  
Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.  
BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. At Lisbon.  
CHICAGO, Capt. C. C. Cornwall. Detached and sailed for New York Aug. 1.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Lisbon.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Lisbon.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Bahia.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Eusemunda.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At Bahia.  
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed July 24 from Eusemunda for Rosario.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief.  
Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Arrived at Dutch Harbor July 16.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Arrived at Dutch Harbor July 16.  
BOSTON, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Dutch Harbor July 16.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. Sailed July 18 from Mare Island for Dutch Harbor.  
MARLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Arrived at Dutch Harbor July 16.  
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. Arrived at Mare Island Aug. 5.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Philippine Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander Northern Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.  
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Chefoo.  
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Cooper.) At Cavite.  
WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Stirling), Capt. U. Sebree. At Chefoo.  
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Sailed Aug. 3 from Singapore for Hong Kong.  
ALBANY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Chefoo.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Samolai.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. Sailed July 21 from Guam for Honolulu.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Sailed Aug. 3 from Singapore for Hong Kong.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Chefoo.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood. Arrived at Kinkiang July 29.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant. Ordered to command. At Cavite.  
HELENA, Comdr. Sydney A. Staunton. At Chefoo.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. Sailed June 21 from Cavite for Zamboanga.  
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Chefoo.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Chefoo.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). Arrived at Chefoo Aug. 5.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beecher. At Chefoo.  
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Chefoo.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Chefoo.  
PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Cavite Aug. 4.  
QUIROS, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Sailed June 7 from Cavite for Joio.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Sailed Aug. 3 from Singapore for Hong Kong.  
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Mindanao.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. At Hankow.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chefoo.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Chefoo.  
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. James Laven. At Chefoo.  
At Culebra.  
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

## ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Temporarily assigned North Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
YANKEE (flagship), Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoresses. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
ALLIANCE, Comdr. J. B. Murdock. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Sailed July 29 from Port of Spain for Bahia.  
The itinerary of the cruise of the Buffalo is as follows: Due Bahia Aug. 7, leave Aug. 12. Due Santa Lucia Aug. 21; leave Aug. 24. Due New York Aug. 31.  
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. At Newport.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &amp;c.

ACTIVE, Bttn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALICE, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.  
APACHE, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived at San Juan Aug. 2.  
CHICKASAW, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. F. Carall. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
CYGNOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At New York Navy Yard.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Boston Aug. 2.  
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Arrived at Dutch Harbor July 16.  
GLACIER, At Norfolk yard. Placed out of commission Aug. 1.  
HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.  
HIST, Lieut. Chas. Owens. At Portsmouth, N.H.  
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owon Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address Honolulu.  
IWANA, Sailed on search problem.  
MASSASOIT, Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At New York yard.  
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Harbor Springs July 28. Address there.  
MODOC, At League Island.  
MOHAWK, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
NINA (tug). Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
OSCEOLA, Bttn. E. J. Norcott. Arrived at Key West July 31.  
PAWNEE, At Newport.  
PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
PONTIAC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.  
PAWTUCKET, Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
POTOMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
RAPIDO, Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
RESTLESS, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Norfolk.  
SIREN, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Norfolk.  
STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Annapolis Aug. 5.  
SANDOVAT, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.  
SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.  
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Arrived at Chefoo, Aug. 5. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.  
SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. Arrived at Oyster Bay Aug. 1.  
TECUMSEH, Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.  
TRAFFIC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON, Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.  
UNADILLA, Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.  
VIGILANT, Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood. Arrived at Tutuila, Samoa, June 26. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), William F. Low, retired.  
The itinerary of the cruise of the Enterprise follows: Leave Funchal about Aug. 1; leave Lisbon about Aug. 15; leave Gibraltar about Aug. 25; leave Madeira about Sept. 5, arriving at Marblehead about Oct. 5. The permanent address of the ship until Aug. 10 will be training ship Enterprise, care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After that date, Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired.  
The itinerary of the cruise of the St. Mary's is as follows: Leave Funchal, Madeira, about Aug. 8 or 10; arrive in Long Island Sound about Sept. 15. The permanent address of the ship will be: Nautical schoolship St. Mary's, care United States Despatch Agent, No. 4, Trafalgar Square, London.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship) Comdr. G. F. W. Holman. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, New York.  
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport R.I. (attached to training station).  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard Norfolk.  
The Hancock will be placed in commission September 1 as a receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard. The Columbia will then be placed out of commission for repairs, and will again go into commission about October 15, for duty with the Atlantic Training Squadron.  
INDEPENDENCE, At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
PENACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
PURITAN, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At League Island.  
RICHTON, At Norfolk, Va.  
SANTÉE, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman,

retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
WAHASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

Attached to the Coast Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, care of commander of Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. G. W. Williams. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
BARRY, Lieut. N. E. Irwin. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.

## TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

In active service under command of Lieut. A. H. Davis.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. A. M. Procter. Sailed on search problem Aug. 2.  
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
TRUXTUN, Lieut. H. K. Benham. Sailed on search problem Aug. 2.  
WORDEN, Lieut. B. B. McCormick. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed on search problem Aug. 3.

## TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.  
CUSHING, Arrived at Annapolis Aug. 2.  
McKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
TALBOT, Lieut. John F. Hines. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.  
DAHLGREN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. At New Suffolk.  
HULL, Lieut. S. S. Robison. Arrived at Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., July 24.  
MACDONOUGH, Has been ordered in commission at Boston.  
MOCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.  
WINLOW, Ensign R. N. Marble, Jr. At Newport. Placed in full commission July 11.  
CRAVEN, At New Suffolk.  
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.  
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
SOMERS, Arrived at Annapolis Aug. 2.

## FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS and WILKES.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At San Diego. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALBERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. Arrived at Training Station, San Francisco, July 31.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Newport.  
CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. Sailed on search problem Aug. 5.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Sailed from San Diego Aug. 2 on short cruise.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

AJAX, Sailed July 28 from Colombo for Cavite. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALEXANDER, Arrived in Hampton Roads July 31.  
CAESAR, Sailed Aug. 5 from Lambert's Point for Frenchman Bay.  
BRUTUS, Sailed July 28 from Lambert's Point for Cavite, P.I.  
HANNIBAL, Arrived at Frenchman Bay Aug. 3.  
LEBANON, Arrived at Frenchman Bay Aug. 1.  
LEONIDAS, Arrived at Frenchman Bay July 28.  
MARCELLUS, Arrived at Lambert's Point, Aug. 6.  
NERO, Arrived at Philadelphia July 29.  
STERLING, Arrived at Philadelphia Aug. 5.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station, D. San Francisco.  
FISH HAWK, Bttn. J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Under orders for New York.  
BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild. On Alaskan cruise.  
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.  
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.  
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.  
CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.  
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.  
DALLAS—At New London, Conn. Capt. E. C. Chaytor.  
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass. Capt. J. B. Butt.  
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich. Capt. J. W. Howison.  
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.  
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. O. D. Myrick.  
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.  
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Toulser.  
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.  
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.  
HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.  
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.  
MCULLOCH—Capt. W. C. Coulson. On cruise to Alaska.  
McLANE—Laid up at Port Tampa, Fla.  
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.  
MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan. On Alaskan cruise.  
MORRILL—At Milwaukee. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.  
ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. G. Ross.  
PERRY—Capt. Frank Tuttle. On cruise to Alaska.  
RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fenger. On cruise to Alaska.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.  
SLOOP PERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.  
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy. On Arctic cruise.  
TUSCARORA—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. D. A. Hall.  
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.  
WINDOW—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.  
WINONA—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.  
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

## G.O. 134, JUNE 26, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the order equalizing and increasing the pay of chief petty officers of the Navy, and also establishing a new rating, that of chief water tender. This order appeared in full in the Army and Navy Journal of June 27 last, page 1078.

## G.O. 136, JULY 18, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes agreement between the War and Navy Departments upon the formation of a joint board of officers of the Army and Navy, for the purpose of conferring upon and discussing all matters calling for co-operation



of the two Services, which was published in the Army and Navy Journal of July 20, 1903, page 1182.

G.O. 157, JULY 25, NAVY DEPARTMENT.  
Publishes an order governing extra pay to gun pointers in the Navy, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 1, page 1235.

#### MEMORANDA NO. 28, JULY 15, FOR THE INFORMATION OF NAVY PAY OFFICERS.

This memorandum relates to the following subjects. Pay clerk not entitled to expenses while attached to ship that is out of commission. Commutation of rations allowed to hospital apprentice on duty at Pollok Naval Station. Enlisted men attached to recruiting station and receiving payment for actual expenses not entitled to \$8 per month additional pay under Article 1248, U.S. Navy Regulations. (See page 1265, Memo. No. 29.) Acting assistant surgeons not entitled to five years' constructive service in computing their pay.  
Correction to General Order No. 107.—Referring to General Order No. 107 of Sept. 9, 1902, page 3, the issuing price of shoulder knots, gilt, and shoulder knots, white, should read "pair" instead of "each."  
Fresh Provisions, 1904.—Referring to Bureau memorandum No. 26, page 24, fresh provisions, Portsmouth, N.H., classes 1 and 4, contract No. 11515: The local agents of the F. I. Weston Company are Paul Bros., Kittery, Me.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 31.—Capt. A. S. Snow, detached command Col. umbia; to command Hancock.  
Capt. W. S. Moore, detached duty Cramp & Sons' Ship Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to duty as inspector of engineering material of the Massachusetts District.  
Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Burdoff, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to duty as inspector of engineering material, New York, N.Y. District, also inspector of machinery, Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N.J., Gas Engine and Power Company, and Chas. L. Seabury Company, Morris Heights, N.Y.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Zane, detached Kearsarge, etc.; to duty as inspector of machinery at Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lieut. Comdr. T. G. Dewey, detached Alabama, Aug. 2, 1903; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. Moritz, detached duty as inspector of engineering material New York City District, etc.; to Kearsarge for duty in charge steam engineering department of that vessel.  
Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Scribner, detached duty as inspector of engineering material Massachusetts District, etc., and continue other duties.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Smith, Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Dougherty and Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Mathews, detached Columbia, to Hancock.  
Lieut. R. W. Henderson, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., Aug. 15, 1903; to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 1, 1903.  
Lieut. C. B. Price, detached treatment Naval Hospital, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; granted sick leave two months.  
Lieuts. F. E. Ridgely, A. W. Marshall, L. B. Jones, W. J. Manion, L. S. Thompson and J. C. Leonard, detached Columbia, to Hancock.  
Ensign J. T. Bowers, detached treatment Naval Hospital, navy yard, New York, N.Y., and granted sick leave two months.  
Midshipman T. A. Kittinger, detached Vixen, Sept. 1, 1903; to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 23, 1903.  
Surge. L. W. Sprattling, Asst. Surg. C. H. De Lancy, Asst. Surg. E. M. Blackwell, Chap. W. H. I. Roney, Chap. W. T. Helms, Btsn. T. Sullivan, Btsn. H. E. Olsen, Carp. J. A. Martin and War. Mach. F. J. Korte, detached Columbia, to Hancock.  
Btsn. F. Carall, detached command coal barge No. 1, etc.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., equipment department.  
Gun. L. J. Wallace, detached Prairie; to home and wait orders.  
War. Mach. J. Dexter, Mate W. D. Bartley, Mate C. Wilson, Mate T. C. McDonough, Mate F. B. H. Krause and Pharm. C. E. Reynolds, detached Columbia, to Hancock.  
Btsn. P. Hennig, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to command coal barge No. 1.  
Btsn. W. Johnson, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, League Island, Pa., granted sick leave two months.  
AUG. 1.—Lieut. Comdr. W. Braunsreuther, orders to Wabash revoked; continue duty as commandant, Naval Station, New London, Conn.  
Lieut. F. D. Karns, orders to Culgoa revoked. Detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Alabama, Aug. 15, 1903.  
Ensign H. H. Evans, to Adams, Sept. 1, 1903.  
Asst. Paym. J. F. Kutz, appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy with the rank of ensign from July 1, 1903.  
Asst. Paym. A. S. Brown, appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy with the rank of ensign from July 1, 1903.  
Gun. H. A. Nevins, orders June 16, 1903, modified. Detached Panther; to Naval Station, Culebra, W.I.  
Gun. O. Fries, detached ordnance department, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Chief Gun. F. H. Whitney, detached Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., etc.; to Prairie, Aug. 15, 1903.  
Act. War. Mach. G. H. Paul, detached Kearsarge; to home.  
The following warrant officers are appointed acting boatswains from July 30, 1903, and are attached to the vessels after their respective names: J. P. O'Neill, Wisconsin; W. A. Thompson, Newark; W. H. Morin, Olympia; C. Nygard, Wisconsin; J. Hell, Constellation, H. P. Rabbusch, Dolphin; F. Bresnan, Wisconsin; C. K. R. Clausen, Detroit; P. Emery, Constellation; H. A. Stanley, Pensacola; E. Humphrey, Vicksburg; J. C. Ricketts, Vixen; H. S. Olsen, Vicksburg; J. E. Cartwright, Culgoa; J. McCloy, Alliance; H. M. Anderson, Columbia; H. C. Gunn, Hartford; N. Drake, Wisconsin; F. Garvey, Wisconsin; H. Werner, Nipsic; W. A. Macdonald, Mononahela; W. Jaenicke, Franklin; K. Rundquist, Columbia; A. T. Webb, Alabama; A. O. Larsen, Buffalo; T. W. Healy, Olympia; H. F. Marker, Alabama; L. J. De Ryder, Franklin.  
The following are appointed acting gunners from April 1, 1903: G. C. Laver, Wilkes; J. P. Dempsey; E. T. Austin, Detroit; A. S. Pearson, New York; D. Duncan, Massachusetts; A. Barker, Norfolk, Va.; J. G. Nicklas, Dale; P. B. Donnelly; B. Danielak, Franklin; A. McHugh, Indiana; D. M. Carruthers, Wilmington; J. J. Manning, Independence; H. Ernest, Prairie; G. F. Ballard, Alabama; H. V. Barr, New York.  
The following are appointed acting warrant machinists from July 30, 1903: J. Burns, Florida; A. A. Smith; L. A. McClure, Illinois; J. A. Oliver, Truxton; J. J. Cotter, Olympia; C. E. Peterson, Illinois; J. McPhee, Solace; R. G. Affleck, Illinois.  
Cable from Rear Admiral Cotton, European Station, Aug. 1, 1903.  
Chap. G. L. Bayard, Midshipman S. C. Rowan and Lieut. E. Moale, Chicago, to Brooklyn.  
Lieut. E. T. Consten, aide on staff; Brooklyn.  
Capt. E. C. Thorpe, Chicago, to San Francisco.  
Capt. W. G. Powell, San Francisco, to Chicago.

AUG. 2.—Sunday.

AUG. 3.—Asst. Surg. H. L. Brown, detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., etc.; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
Asst. Surg. K. Ohnesorg and Asst. Surg. J. T. Kennedy, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
Act. Asst. Surg. C. T. Grayson, to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.  
Btsn. C. J. Christianson, placed on the retired list from July 29, 1903. (Section 1453, R.S.)  
Pharm. J. Cowan, detached Naval Dispensary, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Pharm. E. T. Morse, detached Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., etc.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
Capt. C. W. Rae, appointed Engineer in Chief and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., with the rank of rear admiral from Aug. 2, 1903.  
Passed Asst. Paym. H. A. Wise, Jr., commissioned a past assistant paymaster with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from March 3, 1903.  
War. Mach. O. A. Currie, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., Aug. 17, 1903, department steam engineering.  
Btsn. J. H. Doyle, detached "Columbia," to Hancock.  
Act. War. Mach. E. C. Higgins, appointed an acting warrant machinist in the Navy from Aug. 2, 1903. Navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
Capt. C. C. Carpenter, Capt. W. L. Jolly and Capt. C. H. Lyman, commissioned captains in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.  
First Lieut. F. C. Lander, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 2, 1903.  
AUG. 4.—Rear Admiral G. W. Melville (retired), detached duty as Engineer in Chief, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., Aug. 8, 1903; to home.  
Rear Admiral G. C. Remy, placed on the retired list, Aug. 10, 1903. (Section 1444, R.S.)  
Capt. C. W. Rae, detached duty as member Naval Examining Board, etc., Washington, D.C., Aug. 7, 1903; to duty as Engineer in Chief, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1903.  
Lieut. R. H. Osborn, to works of Gas Engine and Power Company, and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1903, and assume duties of inspector of equipment and ordnance at that place, also duty at works of Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N.J., as inspector of equipment and ordnance.  
Paym. W. J. Little, detached Massachusetts; to home and wait orders.  
Paym. A. F. Huntington, to Indiana, Aug. 31, 1903, and wait orders; to Columbia.  
Paym. E. W. Bonaffon, detached special duty Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., Aug. 15, 1903; to Massachusetts, Aug. 31, 1903.  
Paym. G. M. Lukesh, detached Yankton, Sept. 15, 1903; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 30, 1903.  
Paym. G. W. Reeves, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., Sept. 30, 1903; to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.  
Paym. C. J. Cleborne, detached Essex, Sept. 15, 1903; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.  
Paym. V. S. Jackson, to navy yard, Washington, D.C., Aug. 10, 1903, for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.  
Passed Asst. Paym. H. A. Wise, Jr., detached Alliance, Sept. 10, 1903; to duty in connection with fitting out Dixie and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.  
Asst. Paym. C. G. Mayo, to Alliance, Sept. 10, 1903.  
Asst. Paym. E. S. Stalner, to Essex, Sept. 10, 1903.  
Asst. Paym. C. A. Holmes, to Yankton, Sept. 15, 1903.  
War. Mach. O. Johnson, to Olympia, Aug. 12, 1903.  
War. Mach. L. Arne, detached Massachusetts, Aug. 29, 1903; to home and wait orders.  
War. Mach. L. Arne, resignation accepted, to take effect Aug. 31, 1903.  
War. Mach. W. G. Hall, declared a deserter from Dec. 26, 1903.  
AUG. 5.—Lieut. Comdr. H. Minett, to Wabash, as executive officer, Aug. 20, 1903.  
Lieut. C. M. Stone, to the Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 29, 1903.  
Paym. G. W. Pigman, Jr., orders July 29, 1903, modified. Detached Illinois; to home and wait orders.  
Passed Asst. Paym. A. H. Cathcart, to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.  
Asst. Paym. J. F. Kutz and Asst. Paym. A. S. Brown, to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
Btsn. A. Smith, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1903; duty in connection with the training of enlisted men.  
Btsn. H. C. Jarrett, to Panther, Sept. 1, 1903.  
Btsn. H. Bullock, detached Panther, Sept. 1, 1903; to home and one month's leave.  
Pharm. E. May, to Naval Hospital, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Paym. Clk. J. Reay, appointment dated July 17, 1903, for duty on board Essex, revoked.  
Paym. Clk. B. L. Lankford, appointment dated Nov. 27, 1900, for duty on board Massachusetts, revoked.  
Paym. Clk. T. W. Arms, appointment dated Sept. 13, 1903, for duty on board Indiana, revoked.  
Paym. Clk. G. A. White, appointment dated Dec. 16, 1902, for duty on board Franklin, revoked.  
Paym. Clk. T. J. Bolan, appointment dated March 12, 1903, for duty on board Richmond, revoked.  
Paym. Clk. M. D. Stuart, appointment dated March 4, 1903, for duty on board Yankton, revoked.  
Paym. Clk. G. McBlair, appointment dated Dec. 19, 1902, for duty on board Alliance, revoked.  
Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.F.S. Kentucky, Asiatic Station, Aug. 5, 1903.  
Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Maxwell, Isla de Cuba, to Solace.  
Lieut. C. England, Frolic, to Solace.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Luby, Annapolis, to Solace.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon, Monterey, to Solace.  
Ensign W. F. Bricker, Vicksburg, to Solace.  
War. Mach. A. T. Percival and Carp. C. P. Hand, Cavite Station, to Solace.  
Gun. O. R. Reh, Iris, to Solace.  
Btsn. A. Whippley, Rainbow, to Solace.  
Capt. N. H. Hall, Cavite Station, to Solace.  
Btsn. J. Laven, Wompatuck, to Solace.  
War. Mach. W. C. Dromberger, Monadnock, to Solace.  
Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman and 1st Lieut. R. R. Wallace, Cavite Station, to Solace.  
Capt. R. M. Dutton, Naval Hospital, Yokohama; to Solace.  
First Lieut. H. R. Lay and 2d Lieut. J. W. McCaskey, Cavite Station, to Solace.  
Carp. W. P. Harding, War. Mach. A. Skinner and Gun. G. L. Mallory, Solace, to Cavite Station.  
Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin, command Frolic, to Cavite Station.  
Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant, Oregon; to command Frolic.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craven, Cavite Station, to Oregon.  
Lieut. D. E. Dismukes, Wisconsin, to Monterey.  
Ensign F. R. Nalle, Monterey, to Isla de Cuba.  
War. Mach. J. J. Horan, Solace, to Monadnock.  
AUG. 6.—Capt. E. D. Taussig, detached Naval War College Sept. 1, to command Independence, navy yard, Mare Island.  
Capt. J. M. Miller, detached navy yard, New York, Sept. 15; duty connection fitting out Columbia and to command that vessel when commissioned.  
Comdr. A. B. Speyers, to navy yard, New York, Sept. 15.

Lieut. J. B. J. Ryan, Paym. H. E. Jewett and Paym. Clk. G. Hudson, detached Columbia, to Hancock.  
Act. Btsn. H. C. Gunn, to Hartford.  
Act. Btsn. L. J. Gnyder, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk.  
Acting Gun. B. P. Donnelly, to navy yard, Washington.  
Acting War. Mach. L. A. McClure, to Illinois.  
Acting War. Mach. J. V. Jacobson, detached Illinois; duty connection fitting out Dixie and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.  
Acting War. Mach. E. G. Affleck, detached Illinois; duty connection fitting out Minneapolis and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.  
Acting War. Mach. C. E. Peterson, detached Illinois; duty connection fitting out Columbia and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.  
Acting War. Mach. J. A. Oliver, detached Truxton; duty connection fitting out Cleveland and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.  
Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, Aug. 6.  
Lieuts. D. M. Garrison and H. H. Christy, Solace to Annapolis.  
Lieut. C. S. Williams, Solace, to Monterey.  
Midshipman G. P. Nightingale, New Orleans, to Rain-bow.  
Major G. Barnett, Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., to Kentucky.  
Midshipman J. Rodgers, Solace, to Kentucky.  
Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck, Solace, to Helena.  
Lieut. H. G. Gates, Helena, to Oregon.  
Asst. Surg. R. H. Michels, Solace, to Villalobos.  
P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, Vicksburg, to Solace.  
Asst. Surg. G. M. Meyers, Isla de Cuba, to Vicksburg.  
Midshipman E. A. Brooks, Wisconsin, to Wilmington.  
Chief Btsn. D. Glynn, Solace, to command Wompatuck.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 30.—2d Lieut. Eugene P. Fortson, recently appointed, ordered to Marine Barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., for instruction.  
Capt. J. F. McGill, detached on Aug. 1, 1903, from recruiting office, Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to assume charge of recruiting office, Chicago, Ill., relieving Major F. J. Moses.  
Col. G. F. Elliott, Lieut. Col. A. C. Kelton, W. F. Biddle and C. H. Lauchheimer, Majors H. K. White, C. A. Doyen and F. J. Moses, and Capt. W. C. Neville, W. N. McKelvy and P. M. Bannon have been selected for duty as umpires and observers in connection with the combined Army and Navy maneuvers to take place during latter part of August, 1903, and ordered to report by letter to the president of the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., for such assignment as he may make.  
JULY 31.—2d Lieut. E. R. Beadle, recently appointed, ordered to Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, for instruction and duty.  
AUG. 1.—2d Lieut. J. P. V. Gridley, ordered to report immediately to the Auditor for the Navy Department for the purpose of settling accounts as paymaster of 1st Brigade of Marines, Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.  
JULY 30.—(Through Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Force, European Station). Capt. G. C. Thorpe, detached from U.S.S. Chicago and ordered to duty on U.S.S. San Francisco.  
First Lieut. Wm. G. Powell, detached from U.S.S. San Francisco and ordered to proceed to his home.  
JULY 31.—1st Lieut. B. B. Woog, granted leave of absence from July 31 to Aug. 2, 1903, by commandant, naval station, Port Royal, S.C.  
AUG. 1.—1st Lieut. C. H. Lyman, from recruiting office, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty.  
AUG. 2.—Major H. C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, from duty at Naval War College, to report to the adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., for duty in that Department.  
Major L. J. Magill, assistant adjutant and inspector, to report to the adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., for duty in that Department.  
First Lieut. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., to proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., to assume command of Marine Corps Rifle Team at that place.  
Capt. T. C. Treadwell, from U.S.R.S. Columbia when her Marine guard is transferred to the Hancock, to command Marine guard of the latter vessel.  
Capt. William Hopkins, to report on Aug. 4, 1903, to the president of the examining board now in session at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty as recorder of said board.  
AUG. 4.—Major H. C. Haines, assistant adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., granted leave for one month from Aug. 7, 1903.  
Major F. J. Moses, from duty in charge of recruiting district, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., upon being relieved by Capt. J. F. McGill, and ordered to command Marines at navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
AUG. 5.—Capt. C. S. Hatch, appointed judge advocate of general court-martial ordered to convene at navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 10, 1903.  
Second Lieuts. W. T. Howard, F. C. McConnell, R. B. Creevy, H. McC. Howard and Percy F. Archer, recently appointed, ordered to Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Md., for instruction.  
Capt. C. C. Carpenter, ordered to report to president general court-martial now in session at navy yard, New York, for duty as a member.  
Capt. L. H. Moses, from duty as a member of the general court-martial now in session at the navy yard, New York.  
Second Lieut. E. B. Manwaring, appointed judge advocate of the general court-martial now in session at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
Second Lieut. F. J. Schwable, relieved from duty as judge advocate of the general court-martial now in session at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 30.—Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker, detached from Philadelphia and ordered to New York in connection with the repairs to the machinery of the Dallas.  
Capt. O. D. Myrick, detached from the Galveston and ordered to the Dexter.  
Capt. W. H. Cushing, ordered to command the Galveston.  
First Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, granted 30 days' leave of absence.  
Chief Engr. F. R. Falkerstein, granted three months' extension of leave.  
Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe, detached Dallas and ordered to wait orders.  
AUG. 1.—2d Lieut. James F. Hottell, detached from the McCullough and ordered to the Grant.  
AUG. 3.—Chief Engr. C. H. Foote, ordered to report to Captain Stodder for duty on the Manhattan.  
Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker, ordered to report to Captain Collins for additional duty.  
AUG. 4.—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks, granted an extension of 30 days' leave with half pay.  
Capt. W. C. Rose, ordered to report to the Treasury Department in Washington for two days' duty.  
Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore, granted 30 days' sick leave.



## ADMIRAL COTTON'S SQUADRON AT LISBON.

King Charles of Portugal, accompanied by the Prince Royal Louis Phillips, Prince Don Manuel and Premier Rideiro, visited the U.S.S. Brooklyn, flagship of the European Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, commanding, at Lisbon on Aug. 1. After making a thorough inspection of the vessel, the King and his party were entertained at luncheon. The following despatches concerning the event and subsequent functions have been received at the Navy Department:

"Lisbon, Aug. 1, 1903. The King and the Royal Princes have just visited and inspected Brooklyn. The King expressed himself pleased with visit and proposed health of the President. On Monday, will give breakfast, thirty covers, to Minister Marine, Cabinet Ministers and navy and army officials of high rank. Cotton."

"Lisbon, Aug. 3, 1903. Luncheon, thirty covers, to Cabinet Ministers and ranking officers army and navy. All the Ministers were present except one, who is absent from Lisbon. Toasts to the President and King were enthusiastically received, and a feeling response was made by the Premier. An official reception to-morrow will conclude the international ceremonies. Cotton."

During the luncheon to the King on board the Brooklyn he sent the following message to the President of the United States: "I had this moment the pleasure of drinking your health and the prosperity of the American Navy on board the Brooklyn."

To the above message President Roosevelt replied as follows: "I most cordially reciprocate your Majesty's greeting, seeing in the friendly occasion which prompts it a renewed proof of the good will which unites the two countries and peoples."

On Aug. 3 Admiral Cotton had as guests at luncheon on the Brooklyn the Portuguese Ministers of War, Justice, Finance and Public Works; Dr. Cunha, the civil governor of Lisbon; Admiral Castilho, director of the naval school; Admiral Ferreira do Amaral, inspector of the arsenal; Captain Berja, chief of the naval general staff, and Gen. Craveiro Lopes, commander of the 1st Army Corps. Admiral Cotton proposed the health of King Charles of Portugal, and in the course of his remarks expressed his thanks for the welcome and reception that had been extended to the American Squadron during its stay at Lisbon. In reply Gen. Pimental Pinto, Minister of War and premier ad interim, proposed the toast of "President Roosevelt and the Prosperity of the United States."

On Aug. 4, Admiral Cotton gave a charming entertainment aboard the Brooklyn, in honor of the women of Lisbon. All officialdom was present, including military and civil officers and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

On Aug. 5, United States Minister Bryan gave an elaborate garden party in honor of Admiral Cotton and the other officers of the Squadron. The band of the Brooklyn furnished the music.

The Navy Department sent the following order to Admiral Cotton under date of Aug. 4: "Squadron will sail Saturday for some quiet port in the Mediterranean, where conditions are best to increase efficiency of gun crews preparatory to target practice in September."

It is understood in Washington that as a result of the successful visits paid by the European Squadron to Kiel, Portsmouth, and Lisbon, the officials are inclined to accept from year to year invitations to visit foreign waters. In this connection the interesting fact has come to light that the Russian Government will probably invite the European Squadron to visit Kronstadt some time next summer.

## HOW THE ALBAY ROAD WAS BUILT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue I noticed an article on the road built from Legaspi to Ligao, in Albay province, Island of Luzon. I took considerable interest in the article, as I was in local charge of the construction of this road, under the immediate orders of Capt. W. W. Hart, C.E., who at the time was engineer officer of the Department of North Philippines.

The Insular Government appropriated \$30,000, Mexican currency, for the construction of this road, which was nearly twenty miles in extent, and the province and towns through which it passed gave an additional amount of about \$11,000, Mexican currency. The work was done entirely with native labor. A detachment of about fifteen men from Company H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, was used as overseers and foremen. Owing to the tremendous hemp industries of the province it was found impossible to obtain laborers to work by the day for the wages which we could afford to pay, and moreover, they objected to the Government working hours. Over 500 laborers were therefore induced at different times to come down from the province of Camarines Sur to do the work. Few of them remained on the road work more than a week or two before they found they could obtain better pay from the hemp owners, whereupon they promptly left. Various plans were tried to procure more laborers, but without success until a plan for paying by piecework was devised.

The road was divided into sections of about 1,000 meters each. A contract was then let for the building of each section by some native who was able to obtain a sufficient number of laborers. Incidentally, it was no easy matter to obtain these contractors. The contractors were paid a price for each meter of road they completed. Each one of them was obliged to divide his section into sections of from five to ten meters each and to put one laborer on each small section and pay him for each meter completed. This plan was successful, because each laborer was able to work just when he wanted to and could bring his wife and children out to help him build his section, and in this way make more than he could have done working on the hemp.

Most of the stone and gravel for surfacing the road had to be brought in baskets, which the natives carried on their heads, or else had to be hauled in wheelbarrows, as very few animals could be obtained to do the hauling.

To ensure good work, a strict supervision was necessary, and not a single meter was paid for until it was properly constructed. Considerable diplomacy had to be used in requiring laborers who had done inferior work to tear it up and do it properly before they received their money, because they were all ready to quit on the slightest excuse.

It was rather difficult, also, to overcome ancient customs and oblige each contractor to pay his laborers their full wages at the end of each week. By the time this

system had been in operation about a month both contractors and laborers were convinced they would receive their just dues and no more. After that things ran very smoothly, and the road was built at the rate of about three miles per month, and at considerable less cost than it could have been done by day laborers.

As soon as a sufficient length of road was completed, Mr. Sully, the provincial supervisor, organized a road corps to keep it in repair. Owners of carts were required to put good broad-tired wheels on their carts. The old wheels were solid wooden affairs, fixed to the axle, and they operated like rotary plows on the road.

While in the Philippines I had occasion to visit all the provinces of Southern Luzon and Panay, and none of them was so prosperous or progressive as the province of Albay.

WILLIAM KELLY, 1st Lieut., C.E.

## AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM RETURNS.

The members of the American long range military rifle team, in command of Col. Leslie C. Bruce, captain, which succeeded in winning the Palma trophy at Bisley, England, defeating teams from Great Britain, Canada, France, Australia and South Africa, arrived at New York Aug. 1 on the Lucania. Besides the Palma trophy, there were two individual prizes brought back, both of which were won by Lieut. A. E. Wells, of the 71st N.Y. Colonel Bruce, in speaking of the experiences of the team in England, said: "Nothing that I could say would give the English proper credit for the splendid way they treated us." A member of the team speaking to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, said: "It was a hot match, as can be judged from the fact that on neither the British or American teams was there a single miss made. It is the first time in an international contest that the first and second teams have made such a record. Our team had some advantage in sights, as our Government allows the use of a peep sight, and a wind gauge, whereas the British Government will not allow such on their military rifles, on the ground that they are too delicate for service. The men have to use open sights, and depend rather on their own judgment than on mechanical devices."

"After a number of prominent British shooters saw the advantages of our sights, they expressed the opinion that their Government should at least authorize the use of similar sights on the rifles of their best shots, and I understand an effort will be made to this end."

"Our team, of course, had the disadvantages of a long journey and new climatic conditions, and in practice it was hard at first to develop the men up to the standard desired. In the Cheylesmore Match, after the contest for the Palma Trophy, Lieutenant Wells, of the American team, was the winner with the brilliant score of ninety-eight out of a possible 100 points at 1,000 yards, and out of the first ten men, eight of them were members of the American team."

Colonel Bruce had before leaving England sent a cable message to Secretary of War Root requesting that the team's baggage should not be held up, and he expressed surprise at the rigid examination made by the customs inspectors. They said they had no instructions from Washington, and Colonel Bruce surmised that his cable message had gone astray or that there had been some misunderstanding. The Colonel said: "Why, in England our baggage was stamped without being opened. It seems a pity that here in our native land our belongings should be searched as if we were under suspicion of smuggling."

Before leaving Liverpool by the Lucania, Colonel Bruce received these despatches:

"Have sent you wire from Lord Roberts. All wish you prosperous voyage. CHEYLESMORE."

"I am very sorry I have come too late to see you and congratulate your team on their splendid success at Bisley. LORD ROBERTS."

Col. Bruce sent the following response to the above to Lord Cheylesmore:

"The United States rifle team and myself are honored by the kind messages from the distinguished soldier Lord Roberts and yourself. We leave our good English friends with hearts full of gratitude."

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md. Aug. 4, 1903.

The exact details of the affair in the Mess Hall, when Midshipman Fry struck "Pie" Johnson, a colored waiter, with a glass, were as follows: The fourth class was at dinner and Midshipman Fry asked Johnson to get him some water. Ten minutes passed and no water was brought. The midshipman asked Johnson again for water and Johnson paid no attention to Fry. The midshipman then ordered Johnson to get the water and Johnson replied, "I am going to get some butter first." Midshipman Fry demanded that the waiter get the water first. Johnson laughed at the midshipman. Midshipman Fry ordered him to stop laughing and get the water. Johnson replied that he would not, and began laughing again. At this juncture Midshipman Fry let him have a glass that struck Johnson in the head and shivered to pieces but did not hurt the negro. The colored waiters are charged with presuming on the fact that only "plebs" now compose the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and several of the waiters have been reported for insubordination, relying upon the protection of the rule forbidding a midshipman to strike a waiter. One waiter went so far lately as to direct a midshipman to a place even hotter than this planet it at present. For this offense Fry has received fifty demerits and has been sentenced to the prison ship Santee for a period of sixty days. During his term of punishment the refractory midshipman is not to be placed over any other midshipman. He also received a reprimand from the superintendent for losing his self-control and striking a person whom he knew was not in a position to defend himself or resent the blow.

The torpedo boats Cushing, Rodgers and Somers arrived at the Naval Academy Sunday evening. The Cushing and the Somers will remain here for the instruction of midshipmen.

The present fourth or entering class of midshipmen has 313 members, about as many as all the remaining midshipmen. There are a very large number who are very large and strong men, apparently equal to any of the upper classmen physically. This class has been in Annapolis during the summer, while the upper classes have been on cruises and have been breaking at will the unwritten law of the Academy by walking in "Lover's Lane," smoking and leaving the Academy grounds without permission. The coming of the seniors

is awaited with interest in order to see if they will be able to reduce the numerous juniors to obedience. This will be a particularly hard task, as Captain Brownson, superintendent of the Academy, is known to be a most bitter enemy of hazing.

The practice ship Chesapeake, Comdr. W. F. Halsey, has been selected as the scout vessel for the maneuvers of the North Atlantic fleet, which take place off the New England coast beginning Monday. The Chesapeake has a portion of the midshipmen aboard on the summer cruise and the movements of the Chesapeake during the scouting trip will be of much instruction, and at the same time will afford some amusement for the midshipmen.

Lieuts. H. E. Smith and W. H. Crose, U.S.N., have reported for duty at the Naval Academy.

R. E. Gilmor, of Iowa, has been admitted to the Naval Academy as a midshipman.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland, now stationed at the Naval Academy, left here Tuesday for Baltimore, to go into dry dock for a thorough cleaning and overhauling.

The school of application for the instruction of lieutenants of the Marine Corps appointed from civil life has begun its sessions at the Naval Academy, Marine Barracks, under the supervision of Major C. A. Doyen, commandant. So far six lieutenants have reported for duty and ten more are expected within a short time. Certain hours of each day have been set apart for classroom work, although the greater portion of the time will be devoted to practical instruction out of doors. For the present the work will be confined to preliminary training, and the school will not be in operation until Oct. 1. The new lieutenants are under the immediate charge of Capt. Harry Lee.

The fourth class of the Naval Academy, which consists of over 300 members, has been divided into four divisions or companies. The midshipmen who have been appointed officers of the battalion thus formed are as follows: Cadet Lieut. Comdr. Horace Dyer, of Minnesota; Cadet Adjt., E. W. Pritchett, of Indiana; Cadet Commanders of Division, Charles F. Chambers, of Ohio; W. B. Pierson, of Pennsylvania; C. T. Wage, of Maryland, and R. E. Gross, of Georgia. One hundred and fifty-five gramophones, with ten records to each machine, have arrived at the Academy for the use of the new midshipmen in the instruction of a proper French accent. One machine and a set of records are assigned to each room.

Leeds Claude, aged two and a half years, the son of Dr. Gordon Claude, of Annapolis, was knocked down and run over by a heavy wagon on Aug. 5. The wheels passed over his arms and chest, but no serious injury resulted from it.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 1, 1903.

In a social way things have been most quiet on the island this week, and in the business line all interest has centered in the completion of the work on the Petrel. Orders have been received here to have the Petrel ready for commissioning by Sept. 1, and there can be little doubt that she will be ready long before that date.

With the beginning of the administration has come a general cleaning up of all government property, old rubbish, the accumulation of years, has been removed, and the buildings and shops in the yard are being treated to a cleaning such as they have not seen for many and many a long day.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry Minett, recently in command of the U.S.S. Wheeling at Samoa, arrived at San Francisco on the Ventura Monday, July 27. He spent Wednesday visiting his brother officers at the yard, and started the following morning for his home in Louisville, Ky. While at Auckland, New Zealand, Mr. Minett and the officers of the Wheeling were extensively entertained at the Government House, and he speaks in glowing terms of the many courtesies received, especially in regard to the docking of the vessel.

Bradford Holmes, son of Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Holmes, who has returned from a two weeks' visit to Callistoga, is now entertaining Howard Hill, of San Francisco.

The work on the Relief is progressing satisfactorily and she will probably be ready to come out of the dock in about ten days.

The old Mohican building ship is being put in first class condition preparatory to laying the keel of the new steel training ship.

The quarantine which was necessitated on the U.S.S. Boston by the discovery of a case of scarlet fever among the crew, was raised on Wednesday evening, July 22.

Lieut. Amon Brownson, as soon as he has completed his examination for promotion, will relieve Lieut. John L. Sticht on the station ship Wheeling, Tutuila, Samoa. Mrs. MacArthur, assisted by her sisters, Mrs. W. G. Miller and the Misses McCalla, gave a delightful picnic at the White Sulphur Springs, seven miles from Vallejo, on last Thursday, her guests being the children of officers of the yard. Four carriage loads of merry youngsters left the yard early in the morning and returned after a jolly day's outing, one and all loud in their praises of Captain McCalla's daughter.

The names of the thirty-three commandants of the Mare Island Yard, as shown on the roster, are as follows:

Comdr. D. G. Farragut, Sept. 16, 1854-July 16, 1859; Capt. C. B. Cunningham, July 16, 1859-March 13, 1861; Capt. David McDougal, capt. yard cmdg., March 16-June 5, 1861; Capt. W. H. Gardner, June 5, 1861-May 28, 1862; Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, May 28, 1862-Oct. 15, 1862; Capt. D. McDougal, Oct. 17, 1862-Sept. 5, 1863; Commodore Thomas F. Craven, Sept. 5, 1863-Aug. 1, 1865; Commodore James Alden, Aug. 1, 1865-March 16, 1869; Capt. Reed Werden, March 16-April 15, 1869; Rear Admiral Thos. F. Craven, April 15, 1869-Jan. 1, 1870; Commodore John R. Goldsborough, Jan. 1, 1870-April 15, 1871; Capt. Charles H. Baldwin, April 15-Sept. 15, 1871; Commodore C. G. Parrott, Sept. 15, 1871-Sept. 3, 1872; Rear Admiral Thos. O. Selfridge, Sept. 3, 1872-July 3, 1873; Rear Admiral John Rodgers, July 3, 1873-April 17, 1877; Commodore C. R. Calhoun, April 17, 1877-Jan. 15, 1881; Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Jan. 15, 1881-March 15, 1883; Capt. John Irwin, capt. yard cmdg., March 15-Nov. 8, 1883; Commodore John H. Russell, Nov. 8, 1883-May 31, 1886; Capt. F. T. McNair, May 31-June 15, 1886; Rear Admiral Geo. E. Belknap, June 15, 1886-March 9, 1889; Comdr. Louis Kempff, March 9-April 4, 1889; Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, April 4, 1889-June 8, 1891; Rear Admiral John Irwin, June 8, 1891-May 6, 1893; Capt. Henry L. Howison, capt. yard cmdg., May 6, July 17, 1893; Capt. Henry L. Howison, July 17, 1893-June 1, 1896; Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland, June 1, 1896-Aug. 12, 1898; Comdr. J. J. Brice, capt. yard cmdg., Aug. 12-Oct. 5, 1898; Capt. C. S. Cotton, capt. yard cmdg., Oct. 5-1898; Commodore J. C. Watson, Oct. 5, 1898-May 15, 1900; Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, May 15, 1899-March 23, 1900; Capt. Merrill Miller, capt. yard cmdg., March 23-July 11, 1900; Rear Admiral Miller, July 11, 1900.

The first hop given by the officers of the yard since the arrival of Capt. B. H. McCalla and family was held in the sail loft July 24, and it proved to be a most enjoyable affair. Nearly all of the officers stationed at the yard and their families were in attendance, also those attached to the ships at the yard. A number of



guests were present from San Francisco and Yerba Buena Station. The guests were received by Mrs. C. B. T. Moore and Mrs. Franklyn J. Drake, and included Captain McCalla, the Misses McCalla, Mrs. W. G. Miller, Colonel Meade, the Misses Meade, Captain and Mrs. Tilley, Commander and Mrs. Drake, Commander Moore, Pay Insp. L. C. Kerr, Medical Director and Miss Wagoner, Lieutenant and Mrs. Fenton, Lieutenant and Mrs. MacArthur, Lieutenant Graham and Miss Graham, Paymaster and Mrs. Irwin, Miss Moore, Passed Asst. Surgeon Elmer and Ensign Branch, of the Independence, Civil Engineer Rousseau, Civil Engineer Parsons, Midshipmen Allen and Fremont, of the Alert, Captain Pendleton, U.S.M.C., of Sitka, Alaska, Lieutenant Brewster, Lieutenant Turner, Lieutenant Hanrahan, Lieutenant Leahy, Surg. H. B. Fitts, Midshipman Pond, Lieutenant Locke, U.S.A., Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Miss Caroline McDougall, Douglass MacArthur, U.S.A., Dr. and Mrs. Miller, the Misses Harrington, Mr. J. R. English and Miss English, Howard Macrae, Mr. Ross and Mr. Howard.

The Misses Harrington, of San Francisco, came up to attend the sail loft hop and while here were the guests of the Misses McCalla. Mr. Douglass MacArthur, brother of Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., is the guest of Pay Insp. L. C. Kerr.

The work of surveying the channel between Mare Island and the Vallejo shore is progressing satisfactorily, under direction of Civil Engineer Parsons. The Alert left the yard for Yerba Buena at 7:40 on the morning of Aug. 1, where she will take on 125 apprentices for a southern cruise. The recent speed trial of the Monadnock in Eastern waters reflected great credit on the men who built her. She is a product of the Mare Island Navy Yard. The contemplated increase in the force of workmen at Benicia Arsenal is pleasing news to the people in this section. The fitting of the shops with modern machinery for repairs and manufacture is of great importance and will result in saving a large sum annually in freight charges as supplies for the Philippine army and the coast departments can be obtained at Benicia. It is hoped that the scope of the work will be widened.

Bradford Holmes, son of Commander and Mrs. F. H. Holmes, has returned to Mare Island from a fortnight visit at St. Helena.

#### FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Aug. 2, 1903.

Capt. Graham D. Fitch, C.E., at present stationed in the city of Little Rock, has been temporarily absent at Newport and Batesville, Ark., on business pertaining to the river and harbor construction of which he is in charge.

Capt. W. A. Campbell, 23d Inf., is now at Rochester, N.Y., and improving rapidly in health. He will remain there for some time yet, as he has a sick leave until November. Captain Campbell has been in hospital, but will now keep house. All his household effects have been shipped from this post to Rochester.

A very enjoyable house party was given by Mr. James R. Jones, of the city, at Old River, on Monday and Tuesday of last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Whitfield, of the post, formed a part of the merry-makers.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Vose were hosts at a small supper party in the city, given on Tuesday, the table being prettily decorated and arranged for ten guests. Music was furnished by Kutner's orchestra.

The post ball team played only one game last week; this was with a picked team from the city of Little Rock. The post won easily by 11 runs to 2. Batteries: Bonta and Duberry; Lord and Anthony.

Lieut. R. Whitfield, of the post, has been detailed as a member of the Fort Riley Athletic Committee, to take effect next October, when athletic competitions are to be held for department prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Richardson expect to go on leave early in September, and will visit the great lake region.

Our field day will be celebrated on Aug. 13; a number of innovations are to be introduced, and the numerous events will be somewhat lessened. This post now holds the record for events; no other garrison can even approach us in that respect, but, as the heat just now is terrific, the athletic committee has decided to shorten the next field day.

First Sergeant Perkins has been under the weather, owing to the extreme heat. The thermometer has been in the neighborhood of 95 degrees in the shade every day for a week.

It is a great pleasure that Lieut. S. B. West, 18th Inf., formerly 2d Lieutenant of Company C at this post, has graduated at the Staff College with a high percentage of 84.

Lieutenant Sheldon gave a small supper Aug. 2 to Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Vose and Miss Viola Margaret Shields in the city.

We learn that Major Richard T. Yeatman, 22d Inf., now stationed at Fort Reno, Okla., expects to take station here this month. Major Yeatman is at present in command of the 1st Battalion of his regiment; two of his companies are at Reno, the remaining two here. This, however, may not materialize, for the Major will get his promotion within a month. He was here recently on an examining board, and went away much pleased with the post and its surroundings. We hope he will come, for he would be a great addition to our circle.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 2, 1903.

Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, U.S.A., retired, arrived in the post yesterday afternoon and left to-day for the East. The General addressed a Chautauqua assemblage on Friday evening at Beloit, Kas. During his short stay at the post he was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. L. H. Slocum, of the Cavalry post, who gave a dinner in his honor last evening. At 9 o'clock Colonel Carr invited the officers and ladies of the garrison, as well as several townspeople, to meet the distinguished visitor at his quarters. The 9th Artillery Band was in attendance and played a delightful program. Both house and lawn were frequented by the guests, the lawn being prettily illuminated with Japanese lanterns.

Second Lieut. O. L. Early, 8th Cav., and his bride joined the post on Friday, from an extended wedding tour in the East. The Lieutenant has been detailed as assistant to the post exchange officer, relieving 2d Lieut. LeRoy D. Lewis, 4th Cav., who leaves this week for the East on leave.

The excursion season is well advanced, and the post will be daily inundated by this class of transients for the next six weeks. Already three are scheduled during the next two weeks.

The contract for the lighting of the post by electricity has been awarded the Electric Railway, Light and Ice Co., of Junction City, and work to that end will be commenced at an early date. Thirty-seven arc lights will be distributed about the post, with four in the riding hall. Six thousand incandescent lights will be installed in the various buildings and on the streets. The installation of light and the necessary wiring will be done by the Government.

The games scheduled with Marysville, Emporia and

Wakefield, on the home grounds, were called off on account of the heavy rains. Dates with these teams will be arranged for later, however. On Sunday next the post team plays Ellsworth on the home grounds, on which date an excursion from the central part of the State will visit the post. On Monday and Tuesday of this week the team plays at Ellsworth. Great interest will be taken in these games, as the opposing team is considered the fastest in the State.

The National Guard authorities of the State of Kansas are considerably exercised over the fact that only one regiment of the State troops can go to Fort Riley to participate in the fall maneuvers. The matter has been presented to the War Department, and it has left the matter in the hands of General Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri. If only one regiment is permitted to attend the State is considering holding the usual yearly encampment, and offering prizes for the best drilled companies. A full regiment may then be made up of the prize winners and sent to Fort Riley to take part in the maneuvers.

The troops of the command were reviewed by Colonel Carr on the Pawnee Flats on Friday morning, for the muster of July. The command made a fine appearance. While going past at the gallop a wheel horse ridden by Private Large, in the first section of the 19th Battery, stumbled and fell at one of the turns, throwing him from the saddle, his foot remaining fast in the near stirrup. He was dragged in this position for several yards, when the stirrup strap broke, and the wheels of the piece passed over his legs. He was taken to the hospital, but upon examination his injuries were found to consist of severe bruises only.

The July field day sports, which took place on Monday, July 27, in the post athletic park, attracted a large crowd from both post and the surrounding country. Private Collins, of the 9th Cavalry, a student at the Farmers' School, proved a veritable dark horse in more ways than one, winning the 120 and 220 yard hurdle races by a fair margin in each case. The one mile relay race proved the sensational feature of the day's program. In the last quarter, with the leader fully twenty yards to the good, Kowalski, of the 19th Field Battery, passed him in the stretch, and by the gamest kind of work finished a winner by the same distance. In the novelty race the riders rode an eighth of a mile from the start, carrying an egg in a spoon; in the next eighth they carried Japanese sunshades; the next, lighted and smoked a cigar; in the last they carried a glass of water. The one with the most water in his glass and with the best time to his credit was declared the winner. The events: 220-yard hurdle race, Collins, 9th Cav., 30 seconds; tent pitching contest, Troop L, 8th Cav., 1 min. and 52 seconds; 120-yard hurdle, Collins, 9th Cav., 17 4-5 seconds; putting 16-lb. shot, 1st Sergeant Shay, 19th Battery, 33 ft. 4 ins.; potato race, Kowalski, 19th Battery, 36 1-5 seconds; spare wheel race, Calloway, 7th Battery, 23-1-2 seconds; relay race, one mile, 19th Battery, 4 min. 10 seconds; 100-yard dash, dead heat; half-mile run, Williams, 6th Battery, 3 min. 19 1-2 seconds; novelty race, Ashton, Troop A, 4th Cav., 3 min. 37 seconds.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 2, 1903.

Major D. E. McCarthy, constructing quartermaster, will at once proceed with the construction of the new buildings authorized in July, contracts to be awarded Sept. 1. The sites for the new double sets of captains and lieutenants' quarters have not been fully determined upon. It is the policy in the new improvements to have all the officers' residences as far as possible east of the Infantry parade grounds. The new quartermaster and commissary buildings will be located west of the west end parade, near the Artillery barracks row. This will make it easy to switch cars right up to both buildings for loading and unloading.

Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Ryther announce the birth of a son, Sunday, July 26.

Col. and Mrs. J. A. Augur, of Fort Robinson, Neb., who are en route to New York, will arrive on Aug. 3 to spend several days with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of the city.

Lieut. R. S. Porter has arrived at the garrison. The little people of the post enjoyed a merry picnic Thursday afternoon, in care of Miss Marie Loughborough and Lieut. D. A. Snyder.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoffman left last week for Colorado Springs, Col.

The largest contract ever awarded at the post for furnishing hay, 2,500 tons, was let last week. The contract was awarded at \$10.10 a ton.

Capt. Robert R. Raymond, C.E., who has been ill with typhoid fever in the post hospital, was able to be removed to his quarters last week.

Capt. John M. Postlewaite has returned from Fort Worth, Texas.

Capt. G. W. Van Deusen has returned from a seven days' leave spent in Washington and Baltimore. Mrs. Van Deusen and daughter will return Aug. 3 from Eureka Lake, Kas., where they have spent several weeks.

Rev. T. P. O'Keefe, chaplain of the 12th Cav., after an extended trip through Europe, has returned to Leavenworth and is the guest of relatives.

Lieutenant Kelso has gone to San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Grimes will leave in a few days for their new station, Fort Flagler, Wash.

Mrs. Haycraft, of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of her son, Lieutenant Haycraft, at the Planters' Hotel.

Lieut. William B. Graham left Saturday for San Francisco, Cal., where his marriage to Miss Pearl Greene will occur on Saturday, Aug. 22.

Miss Yost, of San Francisco, Cal., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Ryther.

Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson are entertaining Miss Patterson, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Kemper entertained Thursday evening with a chafing dish party for their guests, the Misses Mason, of East Orange, N.J.

Lieut. L. B. Schindel and Lieutenant Armstrong are recovering from serious illnesses.

Lieutenant Cavanaugh left Saturday for Fort Robinson, Neb.

Lieuts. F. W. Hersher, M. C. Corey and P. W. Arnold attended the park party given at Wolcott, Kas., Wednesday evening, by a number of the society people of Leavenworth.

Lieut. Bryan Conrad was the guest of honor at the dinner given by Mr. James A. McGonigle, Jr., of the city Thursday evening.

Mrs. Bennett, widow of the late Colonel Bennett, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Grimes, will leave shortly for San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Austin will leave Aug. 3 for Fort Riley after a short stay with Mrs. Austin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Atwood.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Ferguson and Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, of Burlingame, Kas., will occupy the residence of General Freeman in the city for several months.

Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman and family and Mrs. Katharine Thiebault will leave early in August for Washington, D.C.

Mrs. A. P. Hyde and mother have gone to New York to spend the summer.

Lieutenants Deitsch and Fales left last week for Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Corpl. William R. Bishop, Co. M, 6th Inf., who was

confined in the county jail on the charge of murdering George Newsome, of the city, July 25, has been acquitted. Gen. J. F. Bell will aid in every way possible to make the military carnival to be held in the city in September a success. The troops will be allowed to participate in the ceremonies, and arrangements for a sham battle on the reservation will be made.

An immense crowd witnessed the ball game between the Innes and Fort Leavenworth teams, the home team winning by a score of 11 to 9. Company E, 6th Infantry, defeated the Elston team on Saturday by a score of 8 to 5. Saturday afternoon the post team defeated a team representing the Armour Packing Company in one of the most exciting games that has been seen on the soldiers' home diamond this season, by a score of 6 to 5. The team will again play the Brandon and Beal at League Park Sunday afternoon.

B. W. Staines, who escaped from the federal prison July 22, was captured on Friday near Lexington Junction, Mo. This ends one of the most remarkable attempts at escape and one of the most persistent and adventurous pursuits ever made after a fleeing criminal.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 5, 1903.

On Friday evening, July 24, the ladies of the class entertained the entire class by giving a delightful picnic supper. This being the last time that all would probably be together everyone felt just a little gloomy, yet there was plenty of good fun. Before supper the class went back to their early days and played games of their childhood. Kissing games were barred. However, several of the bachelors hinted several times that they would enjoy such a game. After a delicious supper there was some very good music, in which most of the class joined; Lieutenants Carpenter and Martindale played and sang many songs, which were thoroughly enjoyed.

Saturday was a busy day for the entire garrison, the post receiving a visit from Lieutenant General Miles. At nine o'clock the 1st Battalion marched to the Chamberlin to escort the Commanding General to the parade ground. He was met at the Hotel by Major Cummins, then in command of the post, and by the adjutant, Captain Harmon. The General was accompanied by Colonel Babcock, A.Q.D. On their arrival at the parade ground the entire command was inspected and marched in review. After the review the several companies were sent to their batteries and again inspected at the guns. It was long after noon when the General was through with his work. He seemed very well pleased with the condition of the command in every way. The General left for Washington on the evening boat.

Miss Aukam and Mrs. Boyd, widow of Captain Boyd, U.S. Inf., have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carter for the past ten days. They left on Sunday for Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fletcher, of Birmingham, Ala., have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Levert Coleman, for the past two weeks. They left on Monday for the North, taking Mrs. Coleman with them. After a visit in New York they will return to Alabama, where Mrs. Coleman will remain while Lieutenant Coleman is at the maneuvers. She will then join him en route to his new station, Manila, P.I.

On Monday night of last week the class of student officers celebrated the closing of the school year with a class supper at the mess. In the morning of that day the last examination of the course was held by Captain Weaver. This and the fact that a hard and strenuous year had been completed put every one in the best of spirits, and judging from the sounds which came from the direction of the mess about midnight it was not a very sad gathering, though it might have been such, judging from the appearance of the class the following morning. Every member of the class was present, and each one was called upon either for a speech or to sing a song.

Mrs. John D. Barrette and family have left for the North to spend the hot months.

Mrs. Erasmus Weaver and daughter have left for the North. They will spend most of their time at West Point, Mrs. Weaver's son being a member of the fourth class.

Miss Lelliah Burton, of Delaware, and Miss Boggess, of Ohio, are the guests of Dr. J. S. Boggess, U.S. Marine Hospital Service. Miss Burton returned to her home on Monday, but Miss Boggess will remain with her brother for some weeks.

On Thursday evening Mrs. H. J. Hatch and her two sons left for Michigan, where they will be joined by Captain Hatch after the maneuvers, and go at once to their new station, Fort Barrancas.

This month will see many changes in the personnel of the post. The adjutant, Captain Harmon, has been assigned to command of the siege battery at Fort Hamilton; Captain Hains has been assigned to command of the 24th Field Battery at the Presidio, San Francisco, and the class of student officers all leave. Both Captain Harmon and Captain Hains are very popular and will be greatly missed.

On Monday afternoon a large party left for the North on the Old Dominion boat and a large party from the post was at the wharf to see them off.

Colonel Story, district and post commander, returned on Sunday from a month's leave which he spent in visiting friends in Washington and New York. He will leave very soon for Portland for the maneuvers, he being president of the board to revise the drill regulations for the Artillery.

Lieuts. O. G. Brown and P. L. Jones, Medical Corps, U.S.A., recently appointed, joined here last week.

Major and Mrs. Johnson, surg., U.S.A., left on Saturday for the North on two months' leave. They are going to spend most of the time in traveling and visiting relatives.

Lieut. Oliver Spaulding, Jr., will not be able to go to the maneuvers on account of illness. Ever since his return from the Philippines he has been unwell and the work of the past year in the school has completely used him up.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 3, 1903.

Miss Constance Clark has gone on a short visit to Malagarda, Texas, to visit a school friend. 1st Lieut. James M. Burroughs, 12th Cav., who left with his regiment, was taken seriously ill on the way to San Francisco and was unable to sail with it for the Philippines. He is at the General Hospital in San Francisco, Cal.

Col. Peter Cleary, chief surgeon, arrived last Thursday. They are busy packing up for their long tramp to San Francisco. They will make Washington, D.C., their home. Mrs. Littleton's son is quite sick in the post hospital.

Major Luther R. Hare has left for his home at Sherman, Texas. Capt. W. S. Barlow has gotten a delay of three weeks before joining his regiment at Fort McIntosh. Lieutenant Banta, M.C., arrived from Fort Clark Saturday morning. Major Adams, inspector general of the department, will avail himself of a month's leave, and will spend it in New York. Col. Theodore E. True, who succeeds Colonel Clem as the chief quartermaster of the department, will not take a leave, but will



Join Aug. 15, in order to relieve Colonel Clem, who sails for his new station Sept. 1. General Grant sent his annual report last Thursday. Q.M. Sergt. T. S. Burger, Troop M, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Warren Chapman, 2d Battery, and 1st Sergt. Chas. E. Paulson, 15th Battery, have been designated to participate in the pistol competition at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 4. It is expected that Major Robert B. Stevens, Q.M. Dept., who was stationed here some few years ago, will be ordered here again as assistant to the chief quartermaster.

Major and Mrs. Mason have gone to housekeeping. Miss Florence Taylor is spending a few weeks at Bell's Ranch, about ten miles from the post. Lieutenant Millar, Art. Corps, left Friday for a month's leave before he joins his class at Fort Monroe, Va., in September.

Recently a sentinel and two prisoners in the guard house at Fort Bliss joined lots and deserted. A telegram intended to intercept them was delayed nineteen hours and the three men did not wait to receive it.

Major and Mrs. S. W. Taylor and Miss Elsie Taylor were entertained at dinner Saturday evening.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 4, 1903.

The post carbine competition took place last Saturday, the team from Troop K, 2d Cavalry, carrying off all the honors for the enlisted men. The contest consisted of the expert rifleman course, and the aggregate score of the troops was as follows: Troop K, 516; D, 496; A, 412; B, 379; I, 373; C, 355. Highest individual score was made by Sergt. John Mulligan, Troop K, 2d Cavalry, a total of 190. The best skirmish shooting was done by Troop K also, a total of 176 being attained. Teams from each troop consisting of three men each.

The officers' team captained by Capt. C. J. Stevens, 2d Cav., won from that captained by Capt. E. P. Orton, 2d Cav.

The highest score among the officers was made by Lieut. Frank McEnhill, a total of 186, with Lieut. G. F. Bailey a close second with a total of 184.

The close of the target season shows only two expert riflemen, Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., and Sergt. George Flock, Troop K, 2d Cav., in the post.

The 2d and 27th Batteries of Field Artillery left Monday for Cape Elizabeth, Me., to take part in the combined Army and Navy maneuvers. The command will march overland and expect to reach their destination about the 12th instant.

Major D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav., left last week to take charge of the recruiting office at Boston, Mass.

Capt. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., left last week on a four months' leave, and on account of the health of Mrs. Sargent will go to Southern California.

Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav., and Mrs. Mumma left last week for Findlay, Ohio, on a two months' leave.

Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav., recently appointed from civil life has been assigned to Troop K and ordered to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 31, 1903.

Senator Charles Culberson, of Texas, accompanied by Dr. Wortham, of Austin, Major Charles Moorehead, of El Paso, and several business men of El Paso, visited the post last week and were received by Capt. Charles Ballou. The business men of El Paso are anxious to have Fort Bliss enlarged to a twelve company post, and Senator Culberson had become interested and will assist in placing the matter before the coming Congress. Capt. Charles Ballou, 12th Inf., has recovered from his recent severe illness sufficiently to assume his duties as commanding officer.

Major Colville P. Territt, 8th Inf., returned to the post this week from the East to pack up his belongings and ship them to his new station. The Major and his charming wife and sister have been missed by the friends they made while stationed at this post.

The gymnasium for the post has been commenced and work will be pushed as fast as possible. The building is to be put up back of the barracks. An appropriation of \$20,000 has been made for a new hospital, which will soon be gotten under way. After its completion it is the intention to bring all soldiers suffering with any tuberculosis in this department to this post, as it is one of the best places for the cure of that disease.

The engagement has been announced in El Paso of Miss Edna May, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Henry J. May, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., at Fort Bayard, N.M., and Dr. Ed. Sinks, contract surgeon, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in October and afterward Dr. and Mrs. Sink will make their home in El Paso.

#### FORT DUCHESNE.

Fort Duchesne, Utah, July 30, 1903.

The ladies of the post recently enjoyed a pleasant outing, which was in the nature of a picnic complimentary to Miss Leming, of Illinois, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Wright. The object of the outing was to pay a visit to the crazy Indian living about White Rocks.

Lieut. H. J. McKenney, 14th Cav., and his charming bride arrived in the post last week. They expected to leave immediately for the Philippines with their regiment, which succeeded in covering half the distance to the railroad when the order reached them to return to the post and do further duty in the States. Four men of Troop A deserted the night before they left here, and nine after they heard they were not going to the Islands. As yet but four have been apprehended.

Mrs. and Miss Hooper, of New York, Miss Mobile, of Kentucky, and Miss Mercer, of White Rocks, were guests in the post for several days last week.

Capt. C. W. Abbot, Jr., Mrs. A. C. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reed were entertained at a dinner party given by Capt. F. S. Hutton and Lieut. E. L. Lane. Lieut. and Mrs. H. J. McKenney were guests at an informal dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Wright.

Capt. F. S. Hutton, Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Thorne and Miss Russell constituted a charming party which enjoyed a very pleasant week in fishing and hunting in White Rocks Canon.

#### FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., July 30, 1903.

Troop A had an easy march from this spot to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., making the distance, 375 miles, in 19 days, an average of 19 1/2 miles per day. Their longest days' ride was 29 miles.

While Troop K was in camp about 20 miles up Beaver Creek, Sergeant Lantry took the heliograph and signaled to the post. The flash was plainly seen by several people in the post.

Lieutenant Baldwin, 24th Inf., has been confined to his quarters for several days with malaria fever. Lieutenant Babcock, 3d Cav., has been sick in quarters for several days past.

Major and Mrs. Bolton write that they are charmed with the Yellowstone Park. During their absence Miss

Bolton, who returned the first part of the week, is keeping house at No. 34.

A charming reception and hop was given on July 27 by Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin. The function was in honor of the three ladies, Mrs. Dent, Miss Dent and Miss Flower, who were guests of the host and hostess.

Mrs. Rice and her daughter, Susanne, returned from the Yellowstone on Tuesday. Mrs. Rice visited Mrs. "Friday" Johnson and had a most enjoyable time. All were glad to welcome her back to Assiniboine.

We were sorry to say "good-bye" to Lieut. R. E. Wood, 2d Cav. He will proceed to West Point to assume duties as professor of mathematics.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

San Francisco, Cal., July 30, 1903.

Lieut. Col. John McE. Hyde, Q.M., of the Department of California, is to leave the city, as he has been transferred to the Department of the Dakota.

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham and Mrs. Cheatham have gone to Indianapolis, Ind. Captain Cheatham is to be the constructing quartermaster of the new post to be built at that place.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Minett, U.S.N., arrived from Pago-Pago last Monday on the liner Ventura and is now at the Occidental.

The following officers registered at headquarters the first of the week: Capt. James H. Reeves, 14th Cav.; Capt. J. E. Cusack, 12th Cav.; Lieut. W. M. Graham, Jr., 12th Cav.; Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 12th Cav.; Lieut. J. O. Ross, 15th Cav.; Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg.

The companies of the 13th Infantry have completed their target practice at Benicia and returned to their proper stations. Lieut. James G. Taylor, of Co. F, and Lieut. Maynard A. Wells, of Co. D, qualified as sharpshooters. Capt. U. G. McAlexander, the adjutant of the regiment, and Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, of Co. A, qualified as marksmen.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, July 30, 1903.

Capt. Walter A. Bethel, Art. Corps, who is one of the best tennis players in the Northwest, having won the Fisk challenge cup and the championship of the State of Oregon twice in 1899 and in 1902, will defend it against the winner of the gentlemen's open singles at the State tournament, which begins July 28 at Portland. If Captain Bethel wins the Fisk cup the third time, it will become his property.

Gen. Edmund Rice expects to leave the end of next week for the East. Dr. Glover Wilcox has gone with friends for a week's company trip in the direction of Mt. St. Helena.

A pleasant surprise party in honor of Miss May Eastman was given Saturday last by Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Mitchell, to which all the young people of the garrison were asked. Miss May Eastman, with the two young children, left Monday to join her parents at Manila.

A number of delightful concerts have been given lately by the 19th Infantry Band.

Capt. G. Maury Cralle, 10th Infantry, leaves this coming Wednesday with his family for the Presidio to await the arrival of his regiment from Manila.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1903.

The successful July candidates were sworn in with the usual impressive ceremonies on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 1.

On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2, a number of gentlemen from the New York Yacht Club visited the various points of interest about the post.

Professor Edgerton and family left on Monday for Siasconet, Mass. Gen. John M. Wilson made a brief visit to the Point last week as a guest of Captain Kuhn. Col. E. A. Garlington was among guests registered at the hotel last week.

Among the young ladies attending recent hops have been the following: The Misses Spurgin, Pratt, Lusk, Reed, Cushing, Prince, Oliver, Mathew, Upperman, Stillwell, Gordon, Jones, and many others.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert Shipman have gone to Narragansett Pier for the month of August.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1903.

Major Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., has left for Fort Thomas, Ky., where he will assume temporary command, on account of the retirement of Colonel Page as brigadier general. Major W. P. Evans is now in command of Columbus Barracks.

Capt. Frank B. Watson and Russell C. Langdon, Lieuts. Bernard Sharp, Oliver H. Dockery, William C. Stone and James W. Everington left for Fort Thomas, Ky., where they represented this post at the banquet and presentation tendered Gen. John H. Page, the retiring colonel of the 3d Infantry. Lieutenant Dockery made a speech. The occasion was enjoyed by all.

The Misses Lamborn, who have been the guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Tenny Ross, have returned to their home in Washington. They were very popular at the post.

#### FORT SCHUYLER.

Fort Schuyler, N.Y.H., Aug. 5, 1903.

Julia Horn, aged 21 months, daughter of Capt. T. N. Horn, A.C., died at 9 a.m., Aug. 3, 1903. The funeral services were held at 11 a.m., Aug. 5, at the quarters of Captain Horn.

Major M. Crawford, A.C., is again able to be out after a severe illness of about two weeks.

Mrs. R. M. Blatchford and her mother have left for Salisbury, Conn. Mrs. C. P. Russ has left for Guilford, Conn. Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon has departed for Fort Williams, Me., to attend the fall maneuvers of the Army and Navy. Mrs. Lyons accompanied the captain on his trip.

A son was born to 1st Lieut. Charles N. Barney, asst. surg., and Mrs. Barney at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., on Aug. 5. Mother and child are both doing well.

#### SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The request made by Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., that Col. A. L. Kline, commanding the 14th Regiment, be placed upon the retired list, is one that should be speedily complied with. For years the organization has been split with dissensions among its officers, its discipline has been of the poorest, and it has been going from bad to worse. To retain it in the service under its present condition is simply a waste of public money, and the Governor cannot act too promptly in making it possible to get a new head for the regiment. In this connection the name of Col. Edward E. Britton, 2d Brigade Staff, is mentioned, and those acquainted with him assert that he is the best man available to bring harmony in the regiment and build it up.

Various wires are being pulled to have the request for the retirement of Colonel Kline set aside, but it is hoped that for the good of the service the Governor will pay no heed to them.

The annual rifle competitions for the Pennsylvania National Guard will begin at Mt. Gretna Monday, Aug. 24. There are the usual trophies to be shot for and also a number of special prizes. Col. Frank R. Patterson, general inspector of small arms practice, will be in command of the rifle camp, and it is thought that more teams will compete for the several events than in any previous year.

Speaking of the recent encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, the Philadelphia Enquirer says: "The annual camps of the National Guard of Pennsylvania are now ended, the 2d Brigade having finished its tour of duty Aug. 1, and in all of the three brigades a gratifying improvement can be reported. Ever since the re-organization of the Pennsylvania Guard, in 1878, there has been an advance noted each year. The Guard is far from perfect, but, in its personnel and especially in its administration, it is head and shoulders above the troops of any other State. The service just completed has been of such a character as to win the commendations of competent critics. The deficiencies, which will be pointed out officially by the critics, are of the minor sort. As a whole, the Guard is a body of troops ready to be put in the field in twenty-four hours, completely equipped and officered by men of such intelligence that there would be no hitch in any of its staff departments, especially those of the commissariat and quartermaster."

The Judge Advocate of the Army decides in a communication to the Secretary of War, dated Feb. 1, that the expenses of transportation and subsistence of rifle teams at annual competitions, at Sea Girt, N.J., or elsewhere, may be defrayed from funds accruing to the several States on the operation of Section 1561, Revised Statutes, and of Section 14 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903. This assumes that the teams in question are composed of members of the militia; that the competition in marksmanship marks the close of the regular course of instruction in rifle firing and target practice; that the several detachments taking part in such competitions are, while so employed, engaged in the "actual field camp service for instruction," and that, prior to such camp service, the commands from which they have been selected, for excellence in marksmanship, have conformed to the conditions precedent which are imposed in the first clause of that section.

The 5th Infantry of Massachusetts will go into camp at Duxbury, under command of Col. William H. Oakes, on Aug. 8. The Governor will review the regiment on Aug. 12.

The new rifle range for the Maryland National Guard is to be constructed at Glen Burnie, on the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line, about ten miles from Baltimore. The range will be near the railroad, perfectly accessible, and will be built under the supervision of Major Samuel J. Fort, the inspector of small arms practice, and Capt. Joseph W. Shirley, of Troop A, who is drawing the plans and designing the range.

Adjutant-General Saunders, of Maryland, has definitely decided that the Guard cannot afford to send a State team to Sea Girt this fall. The 5th Regiment, however, may send a team to Sea Girt, at its own expense.

The 1st Regiment of Heavy Artillery, 1st Brigade, of Massachusetts, Col. James A. Frye, will report Aug. 2, 1903, to the C.O., Artillery District of Portland, Me., taking station on that date at the posts to which it shall be assigned for duty in connection with the combined Army and Navy maneuvers. This will constitute the annual camp duty of several days required by law, from Aug. 22 to Aug. 28 inclusive.

Co. D, 2d N.Y., will visit Ozone Park, N.Y., on Sept. 5, 6 and 7.

The Old Guard of Massachusetts will send a team to Sea Girt, N.J., to participate in the various contests in September. The team is a very strong one and all the members are well known marksmen. The team is composed of Lieut. Wm. T. Abbott, Lieut. Wallace E. Bacheller, Lieut. William Claupein, Lieut. Edwin C. B. Erickson, Lieut. Col. Robert B. Edes, Lieut. W. Milton Farrow, Lieut. Wm. G. Hussey, Lieut. Frank C. Hyde, Capt. Clifford E. Hamilton, Capt. Chas. T. Hilliker, Capt. Walter E. Lombard, Lieut. Allen G. Litchfield, Lieut. Geo. L. Marshall, Capt. Winthrop M. Merrill, Capt. Walter H. Merritt, Capt. P. Frank Packard, Lieut. Fred H. Turnbull, Lieut. A. E. Trudo, Lieut. Marshall Underwood, Lieut. Wm. H. Wilson.

The Board of Armory Commissioners of New York has called for bids for the contract to erect the new armory of the 2d Naval Battalion of Brooklyn, on First avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. The bids are to be opened on Sept. 1. The security required is \$75,000.

The Elizabeth City Division of the Naval Brigade of North Carolina having failed to comply with the laws and regulations was, on July 21, disbanded. The annual encampment of the North Carolina National Guard will be held by regiments at the following times and places: 2d Regiment, July 22 to 28, inclusive, at Morehead City; 3d Regiment, Aug. 6 to 12, inclusive, at Greensboro; 1st Regiment and Battery A, Aug. 19 to 25, inclusive, at Asheville. Each company is required to attend camp with at least seventy-five per cent. of its muster roll, and a failure of any company in this respect will deprive it of the usual annual appropriation. Tents, fuel, ice, straw, subsistence, lights, cooking utensils and medicines will be supplied to the troops free of cost, and ample kitchens and mess halls will be provided. Officers will subsist themselves.

The Naval Brigade of Massachusetts, Capt. George R. H. Buffinton commanding, will prepare for its seven days. Headquarters, Band and eight companies of the maneuvers, from Aug. 22 to 28 inclusive. Captain Buffinton will report as directed by the Navy Department. Hereafter all rating badges of enlisted men of the Naval Brigade, M.V.M., will conform to the U.S. Navy Regulations for both the blue and the white uniforms.

The 1st and 2d Regiments Infantry, Ambulance Corps and Signal Corps, of the National Guard of Maine, will participate in the Army and Navy maneuvers at Portland, Aug. 22 to 29. Arrangements will be made to concentrate the several organizations at Portland on Aug. 21 for a nine days' tour of duty, with pay for eight days. Headquarters, band and eight companies of the 1st Infantry, and the Ambulance Corps will be stationed near the Nonesuch River in Scarborough, two companies on Cushing's Island, and two companies on Long Island. Headquarters, Band and four companies of the 2d Infantry, and the Signal Corps will be stationed near Silver Spring, Capt. Elizabeth, three companies near the two lights, Cape Elizabeth, four companies on Long Island and one company on Diamond Island. Hospitals will be established at Nonesuch River, Silver Spring, and Long Island. Regimental commanders will cause the senior medical officers to report to Major Charles B. Ewing, surg., U.S.A., at Fort Greble, for instructions. 2d Lieut. Charles A. Jumper, commanding Ambulance Corps, will report to the C.O. of the 1st Infantry at Nonesuch River, on Friday, Aug. 21, with his command; he will be assigned to duty at the camp hospital. 2d Lieut. Wylie D. Floyd, commanding Signal Corps, will report to the C.O. of the 2d Infantry, at Silver Spring, on Friday, Aug. 21, with his command. Officers and men will report in the service (khaki) uniform heavy marching order, canteen and haversack will be worn.



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woolen blanket, poncho and shelter half will be worn in  
roll, the blue uniforms and overcoats will be packed and  
taken as baggage.

Companies D and K, 9th N.Y., will camp on the Horse  
Show Grounds at Long Branch from Sept. 5 to 7 in-  
clusive, and give an entertainment there. Colonel Morris  
has made some important changes on his staff. Dr. W.  
G. Hudson, of New Jersey, a well known rifle shot, has  
been appointed assistant surgeon; Capt. H. E. Evans,  
another well known rifleman, formerly of the 60th, has  
been appointed inspector of small arms practice, vice  
Winterroth, appointed R. Q. M.; Capt. H. G. H. Stewart,  
elected to command Co. F, has served in the 1st and 6th  
Pa., the 4th N.J., and the Naval Militia, and is said to  
be well calculated to command. Another promising of-  
ficer, recently elected 2d lieutenant in Company A, is  
Mr. Geo. E. Conley, from the Old Guard, and in order  
to help recruiting he has offered a prize of \$50 to the  
man securing the greatest number of recruits. These,  
however, must be desirable men.

Colonel Dyer, 12th N.Y., has received with much regret,  
the resignation of Capt. W. E. Downs, who has been  
a valued member of the command since 1889, when he  
entered as a private in Company E. He rose in suc-  
cessive grades, and during the war with Spain served with  
the Volunteer Regiment in the United States service.  
He was an expert rifleman, and always labored for  
the interests of the 12th, and was an efficient and popu-  
lar officer. He is the last line officer in the 12th who has  
risen from the ranks, the others all having been elected  
from outside organizations and mainly from the 7th.  
The non-commissioned staff of the regiment will hold  
their annual outing at College Point Aug. 18.

The Old Guard of New York will enter a team at the  
annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Associa-  
tion at Sea Girt in September next. There are quite  
a number of famous rifle shots among the members of  
the Old Guard who were former members of the Na-  
tional Guard. These include Cois, Leslie C. Bruce and  
T. J. Conroy, and Fred Alder, former members of the 7th  
Regiment, and Capt. T. W. Timpeon, formerly of the  
71st.

Adjutant General Byers, of Iowa, announces encamp-  
ments of the Iowa National Guard for the year 1903 as  
follows: 56th Infantry, Col. Wm. B. Humphrey, Sept. 2  
to 9; 53d Infantry, Col. Wm. G. Dows, Aug. 12 to 20;  
54th Infantry, Col. Harry H. Caughlan, Sept. 11 to 16;  
1st Signal Corps will encamp with the 56th Regiment and  
between dates announced in this order. The places at  
which these encampments will be held will be an-  
nounced when fixed. The 56th Infantry is designated  
to participate in the maneuvers with the Regular Army.

### SEA GIRT SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

The official program of the interstate shooting tourna-  
ment of the N.R.A. of America, the New Jersey State  
Rifle Association, and the United States Revolver Asso-  
ciation, to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., from Sept. 2 to  
12 inclusive, has been issued, and copies can be procured  
by those interested from Lieut. A. S. Jones, secretary,  
Passaic, N.J.

At the meeting this year there will be representatives  
from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard,  
Naval Militia and prominent civilian shots, and also  
some representatives from the Canadian militia, and the

contests between the Regular and State forces, and the  
teams from the several States will be unusually inter-  
esting. The inauguration of several new team matches  
open to competition between Regular and State forces  
will also add to the importance and interest of the tourna-  
ment, in addition to the usual contests.

There is a tempting array of prizes, both in cash  
trophies and medals, and on the range will be every  
needed convenience for shooters.

The program in brief is as follows:  
National Match.—Teams of 12; for Regular and State  
forces. 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.  
Wimbledon Cup Match.—For all citizens of the United  
States, 1,000 yards.

President's Match.—For individual championship of  
United States for members of all Regular and State  
forces. 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards.

Members' Match, N.R.A.—200, 500 yards.  
Leech Cup Match.—Open to everybody. 800, 900 and  
1,000 yards.

Seabury Long Range Military Rifle Match.—Open to  
everybody.  
West Point-Annapolis Match.—Teams of five cadets.  
200, 300 and 500 yards.

Company Team Match.—Teams of five; Regular and  
State forces or foreign forces. 200 and 500 yards. Also  
team of 3 match at 500 yards for teams from same forces.

Regimental Team Match.—Regular, State or Foreign  
Government forces. Teams of 6, 200 and 500 yards.  
Skirmish Team Match.—Regular and State forces. Teams  
of 6.

National Marksman's Match.—Open to all male citizens  
between ages of 18 and 45. 200, 300 and 500 yards.  
Dryden Trophy Match.—Teams of 8 men, from Regular  
and State forces. 200, 500 and 1,000 yards.

Inspectors' Match.—Open to all inspectors and ex-in-  
spectors of rifle practice. 500 and 600 yards.  
Spencer Match.—Open to everybody. 400 and 1,000 yards.

Carbine Team Match.—Teams of 3 from Regular and  
State or foreign forces. 200 and 500 yards.  
Kuser Rapid-fire Match.—Open to everybody. 200 yards.

Inter-Club Match.—Teams of 5, for rifle club champion-  
ship of United States. 200 yards.  
All Comers' Military Match.—Open to everybody. 200  
and 300 yards.

Veteran Organization Team Match.—Teams of 4, 200  
yards.  
New Jersey State Rifle Association Match.—Open to  
everybody. 500 and 600 yards.

The Reading Match.—Open to those who never won  
1st, 2d or 3d prize in any match at Sea Girt. 500 and 600  
yards.

Consolation Match.—Open to those who never won a  
first prize at Sea Girt. 200 and 300 yards.  
Hayes Match.—Open to everybody. 500 and 600 yards.

General E. P. Meany Match.—Open to everybody. 500  
and 600 yards.  
New Jersey National Guard Match.—Teams of 6 N.G.N.J.  
Columbia Trophy Match.—Teams of 6, N.G.N.J. 200  
and 500 yards.

Souvenir Medal Match.—Open to everybody. Any range.  
Perrine Memorial Match.—Members of N.G.N.J. 200,  
300 and 500 yards.

Schuetzen Matches.—200 yards. Open to everybody.  
Continuous during meeting.

There are eleven different revolver matches, and the  
Lafin and Rand Powder Company offer \$250 in cash  
prizes to the competitors making the highest aggregate  
score, in the All Comers, Hayes, Meany, N.J.S.R.A. Mem-  
bers, Wimbledon Cup, Leech Cup, Spencer, Seabury,  
and four military revolver matches.

There are also four competitions under the auspices of  
the United States Revolver Association for champion-  
ships.

### INTERSTATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Interstate Military Rifle Association, of Savannah,  
Ga., of which Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Gordon, late U.S.V.,  
is president, will hold its sixth annual meeting at Avon-  
dale Range, Savannah, Ga., Aug. 24 to 28 inclusive, 1903.  
The Avondale Rifle Range is located about two and one-  
half miles from the heart of Savannah, and is reached  
by trolley. The troops will be encamped upon the range,  
where the tentage and bedding (blankets excepted) will  
be furnished. Meals can be purchased at the mess hall  
at 25 cents each. The camp will not be under military  
restraint, and individuals may enter and leave camp as  
they wish. Quarters provided will be ample, and com-  
panies are urged to send as many men as possible.

The Avondale Range is fully equipped with 25, 50 and 75  
yards revolver ranges, eight Brinton targets each at  
200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, arranged in echelon, with one  
common firing line; two targets for 800, 900 and 1,000 yards  
firing; also thirteen groups of silhouettes for the skirmish  
range. Firing can go on at all ranges up through 600  
yards and the skirmish at the same time. The range  
consists of about 50 acres of level grass sward, and a  
suitable space for camping purposes, good artesian water,  
together with mess halls and shower baths, etc. The  
firing points will be shaded during the heat of the day.

The Interstate Meeting will be preceded by the Annual  
State Camp of Instruction in Rifle Practice, Aug. 17 to  
22, inclusive, Col. George T. Cann, Inspector General of  
Rifle Practice, G.S.T., commanding.

It is expected that a rate of one cent per mile for  
teams of five or more, traveling in uniform, will be se-  
cured from all points.

The competitions will be governed in all respects, except  
as specifically modified in the program of events, by  
Blunt's Small Arms Firing Regulations, and will be  
open to teams from any of the United States or the U.S.  
Army, except where otherwise stated.



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The following general conditions will govern all  
matches:

Weapons.—Springfield or Krag-Jorgensen rifle or car-  
bine. The Infantry are barred from the Cavalry matches,  
but Cavalry may compete in rifle matches by using that  
arm. The elliptical bull's eye target will be used at  
known distances.

Ammunition.—Original, or any that is serviceable.  
Teams wishing to do so may purchase original rifle or  
carbine ammunition upon the range at Government rates.  
Ammunition will not be furnished free.

Positions.—200 yards, standing; 300 yards, sitting or  
kneeling; 500 or 600 yards, prone with head toward the  
target; skirmish, any.

The matches are as follows:  
De Renne Trophy Match.—Teams of ten men from any  
State or the U.S.A., 200, 300 and 500 yards. Seven shots  
at each. 1st prize, trophy valued at \$1,000; 2d prize, \$50  
cash.

Regimental Interstate Team Match.—Teams of six men  
each, from any regiment, unassigned battalion or un-  
assigned company. 200 and 500 yards. Ten shots at each,  
and a skirmish run at silhouette figures. 1st prize, De-  
Soto Trophy, valued at \$450; 2d prize, \$35 cash.

Company Team Match.—Teams of five men each from  
any company. Distances, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, and  
skirmish at silhouette figures. Five shots each at 200,  
300 and 600; ten shots each at 500 yards and skirmish.  
1st prize, trophy (silver loving cup, presented by the  
E. C. Powder Co.), and \$50 cash. 2d prize, \$35 cash.

The Charles Marks Medal will be awarded for the highest  
aggregate score in this match, to be competed for an-  
nually.

Rifle Novice Match.—Teams of five men each from any  
company (U.S. Army barred); men who have qualified  
as sharpshooters or marksmen prior to 1903 barred. Dis-  
tances, 200, 300 and 500 yards. Five shots each at 200  
and 300; ten shots at 500. 1st prize, \$35 cash. 2d prize, \$15 cash.

Cavalry (Carbine) Match.—Teams of five men each from  
any troop. 200, 300 and 500 yards, and skirmish at sil-  
houette figures. 1st prize, \$40 cash. 2d prize, \$20 cash.

Carbine Novice Match.—Teams of five men each from  
any troop (U.S.A. and men who have qualified as sharp-  
shooters or marksmen prior to 1903 barred). 200, 300 and  
500 yards. Five shots each at 200 and 300; ten shots at 500.  
1st prize, \$35 cash. 2d prize, \$15 cash.

Visitors' Match.—Open to one or more teams of five  
men each from any company, except companies from  
Savannah, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., Macon, Ga., Albany, Ga.,  
and the U.S.A. 200 and 500 yards; ten shots at each.  
1st prize, \$75 cash. 2d prize, \$50 cash. 3d prize, \$25 cash.

Visitors' Regimental Match.—Open to one or more  
teams of ten men each from any regiment, unassigned  
battalion or unassigned company, Georgia and U.S.A.  
excepted. 200 yards only; 10 shots. 1st prize, \$90 cash. 2d  
prize, \$40 cash. 3d prize, \$25 cash.

Revolver Match.—Open to one or more teams of five  
men each from any military organization. 50 yards;  
five shots on the standard American target; standing;  
off-hand; weapon, U.S. 38 or 45 caliber Colts, or 38 caliber  
S. & W. service revolver. Trigger pull not less than three  
pounds. 1st prize, \$35 cash. 2d prize, \$15 cash.

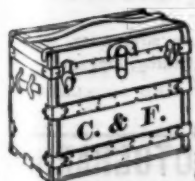
Individual Medal Match No. 1.—200 and 300 yards. Seven  
shots at each. Any military rifle or carbine allowed.  
No handicap allowed carbine.

Individual Medal Match No. 2.—Distances, 500 and 600  
yards. Seven shots at each range. Same conditions,  
entry fee, etc., as Medal Match No. 1.

Other medal matches will be announced later, and in  
addition there will be a bull's eye shooting and sweep-  
stake matches, at least two targets at each range being  
reserved daily for these features and for practice shoot-  
ing. Cards for practice shooting will be sold at the  
rate of one cent per shot; bull's eye tickets ten cents  
each. Bull's eyes were worth as much as \$1.75 each at  
certain ranges last year in cashing up.

Teams expecting to enter should give notice of such  
intention as soon as possible. All entries and requests  
for information should be addressed to Major Walter E.  
Coney, 1st Inf., G.S.T., post adjutant, Savannah, Ga.

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## NEW NAVAL UNIFORM WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am glad to see in the public press that the Government at last intends to provide a rational, common sense dress for the enlisted personnel of the Navy. We read a great deal about the discontent and scandalous desertions of the men, and how the Navy Department is racking its brains to lessen the evil. We are told how it means to feed them, to amuse them, to content them, to instruct them, but, in the name of heaven, why does it not go to the root of the trouble at once and learn how to clothe them? It looks very much as if this Navy Department of ours were incapable of taking the initiative in anything. But let England make a change and within a month we would be placidly following her lead. I am weary of doddering along in the leading-strings of England or any other naval country; we are old enough and big enough to have some originality and purpose of our own. There is no corporation in the world to-day so close, so conservative, so averse to change, so inextricably bound in red tape as the official machinery of the United States Navy. Our sailors have the ships and guns of Dewey, but are clothed as were the men of Nelson; they are armed with Mr. Lee's rifle, but still wear Mr. Rip Van Winkle's hat. Where is the American Sullivan to give us a "U.S.S. Pinafore?" The incongruity of the whole thing would be laughable in the extreme, were it not that the lamentable circumstances arising from such a state of affairs fill us with serious thought and solicitude for the welfare of the Service.

## BINOCULAR

The U.S. steam collier Brutus has sailed from Lam-berts Point filled with coal for Cavite, where it is believed she will arrive about the first of September. The Bureau of Equipment has been engaged in filling to the extent of their capacity the various coal depots under control of the Navy Department in various parts of the world.

**PROMOTIONS.** Maj. Symonds' West Point Series. Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With studies 10 vols., \$10.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publishers, 65 East 59th St., N. Y. City

## BORN.

**BARNEY.**—At Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1903, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Charles N. Barney, asst. surg., U.S.A.

**BROWN.**—At Fort Monroe, Va., July 29, 1903, to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class, Clark L. Brown, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., a son, Lucius C.

**CHEATHAM.**—At San Francisco, Cal., July 27, 1903, a son, to the wife of Capt. B. F. Cheatham, U.S.A.

**FAUST.**—At Buffalo, N.Y., July 31, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. A. H. Faust, U.S.A., retired, a daughter, Elizabeth Patterson.

**HEARN.**—At Watch Hill, R.I., July 31, 1903, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. C. C. Hearn, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

**RYTHER.**—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 26, 1903, a son, to Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Ryther, 6th U.S. Inf.

**SARRATT.**—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1903, a son, to the wife of Capt. E. O. Sarratt, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

## MARRIED.

**DEEMS-BRUSH.**—At Carbondale, Ill., July 29, 1903, Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Harriet Robert Brush, daughter of Major and Mrs. Daniel Brush, 25th U.S. Inf.

**RUSSELL-SOLEY.**—At Tallageda, Ala., July 9, 1903, Lieut. Robert L. Russell, U.S.N., and Miss Ethel Soley.

**SEARS-BALCH.**—At Portland, Me., July 28, 1903, Miss Mary Ellen Balch, daughter of Rear Admiral Balch, U.S.N., to Mr. Frederick E. Sears.

## DIED.

**BAILEY.**—At 8:50 a.m., July 25, 1903, at 13 Rosemary lane, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I., of decay of nature, Mrs. Sarah Ann Bailey, mother of Ordnance Sergt. Robert Benjamin, U.S.A.

**HORN.**—At Fort Schuyler, N.Y., Aug. 3, Julia, daughter of Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, Art. Corps, and the late Maria Rivers Horn, aged one year and nine months.

**ROCKWELL.**—At Paris, France, Aug. 1, 1903, Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, U.S.A., retired.

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Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W. W. asks whether there will be a detail of sergeants of the Hospital Corps, U.S.A., sent to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904? Answer: This has not yet been decided.

ARMY asks if a soldier enlisted in Chicago, was discharged in the Philippines, re-enlisted in the Philippines 1901, or later, and discharged at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (near Chicago), would he be entitled to travel pay to San Francisco? Answer: It depends upon the date of the soldier's enlistment in the Philippines. If prior to March 2, 1901, he would be entitled to travel pay from place of discharge to place of last preceding enlistment in the United States; if after that date, travel allowance would accrue from place of discharge to place of enlistment, straight. Apparently your man enlisted in the Philippines in 1901, returned to the United States with his regiment, and was subsequently discharged at Fort Sheridan. If then he enlisted before March 2, 1901, he would be entitled to travel pay from Fort Sheridan to Chicago; if after that date from Fort Sheridan to San Francisco. It is assumed that the intent of the provision of law contained in Note 3, Paymaster's Manual, Par. 670, was to give soldiers who re-enlisted in the Philippines travel pay back to their homes on the supposition that they were to be discharged in the Philippines. It benefited very few men for the reason that of the class mentioned most of them were returned to the United States prior to their discharge and drew less travel pay than they otherwise would have done.

T. E. H. says: Kindly tell me what the pay of a warrant officer is who was appointed in 1898. I have heard it said repeatedly that a warrant officer in the Navy receives \$168 per month sea pay as soon as he receives his warrant, \$150 per month being the regular pay for warrant officers at sea and \$18 per month commutation of quarters for their families. In your issue of Oct.

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Youths' and Boys' correspondingly lower

Special Attention to Mail Orders.

11, 1902, page 144, you give the pay of these officers as \$1,200 a year sea pay. Also do warrant officers receive sea pay when serving on the ships attached to the navy yards and training stations? Does the fact that they have entered the Service as apprentices and have over ten years' service in at the time of the receipt of their warrant have any bearing on the amount of pay they receive? Answer: Write to the Auditor for the Navy Department, stating your case specifically. The scale of pay is so complicated that an intelligible general reply is impossible.

O. R. M.—Address Messrs. Ridabock and Company, 113 Fourth avenue, New York city, for their price list of books.

**CONSTANT READER.**—The last annual report of the Secretary of War, the Lieutenant General of the Army, and the Paymaster General of the Army should give you the information you desire. The principal portions of these reports have all appeared in the Army and Navy Journal, and the coming reports will appear in the fall.

C. L.—It will be practically impossible for a civilian to get one of the new Army Springfield rifles for some time to come. At present there are only a few trial pieces in the hands of some skilled shots, and before the rifle is finally ready for issue some minor changes may be made. The ammunition in due time can be purchased in open market, and through influence it will be possible for a civilian to purchase one of the guns after they are manufactured on a large scale.

**FORT McHENRY.**—There is no national holiday in the United States, not even the 4th of July. The proclamation of the President designating Thanksgiving Day only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and in those States which provide by law for it. July 4 is a legal holiday.

J. C. M. F. asks: (1) What branches he would be examined in to enter the Regular Army as a 2d lieutenant. (2) Whether, in the firing exercise, the command "Company" should always be given before "Ready?" (3) Would it be correct to continue the firing by the commands "Load," "Ready," "Aim," "Fire?" Answer: (1) Write to Adjutant General's Office, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., for circular giving full particulars as to examination of civilians for appointment of 2d lieutenant. (2) Yes. (3) No.

S. N. P. asks where there will be vacancies to West Point Military Academy for next year? Answer: Nominations are being constantly received from Senators and Representatives for next year and it is impossible to designate vacancies now.

H. G. T. asks when will the 10th U. S. Infantry leave Manila for home? Answer: It left Aug. 12 on the transport Sherman.

L. S. S. asks if the two years the troops have to stay in the Islands count from the time they leave San Francisco, or does it count from the time they arrive at their stations in the Islands? Answer: From the time the troops arrive on foreign soil.



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## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In establishing a military academy to provide properly trained officers for her army, the Venezuelan Republic has given a distinct token of progress, both military and civil. The moral effect of a thorough military training is a broadened sense of responsibility on the part of those vested with authority, and that means increased stability in the military establishment, which in turn is an added guaranty of civil order. There can be no doubt that the frequent revolutions and other internal dissensions in Venezuela have been due in great degree to the irresponsible exercise of military authority, and it is equally clear that nothing would tend more strongly to check such abuses than an efficient system of military education so administered as to place officers of the army beyond political control and make them understand that their sole function is to support the established government and obey its official chief. We take it as an auspicious circumstance that the order establishing the Venezuelan military academy was promulgated on July 4—a day dedicated on the Western Continent to the institutions of liberty under law and supported by a highly educated military establishment, created solely for the maintenance of the national peace and safety. In so far as the Venezuela military academy shall conform its teaching to those principles, and in so far as its methods and influence shall be patterned after those of the United States Military Academy, the new institution will prove itself a beneficent agency of peace and progress in South America.

A special supplement of the Imperial Gazette, Berlin, contains the official report of Professor Drygalski on the Antarctic expedition which left Kerguelen, Jan. 31, 1902, reaching Simons Town on its return sixteen months later, or June 9, 1903. After a rough voyage the first drift ice was reached on Feb. 13 at 61 deg. 58 min. south latitude, 95 deg. 8 min. west longitude. The Gauss was then caught in the ice and thus compelled to lie up for the winter. On Feb. 8, 1903, the Gauss was set free by a strong easterly wind, and went along the northern edge of the western ice, which she finally lost sight of on Feb. 19, 1903, in 65 deg. 32 min. south latitude, and 87 deg. 40 min. east longitude. She then drew near to ice again, and was again held fast from March 1 to March 14, when she again managed to reach the open sea, in which she advanced as far as 64 deg. 51 min. south latitude, and 8 deg. 14 min. east longitude. Traveling became difficult owing to the ever-growing length of the nights. On April 8, 1903, it was determined to

turn back northward at 64 deg. 58 min. south latitude, and 79 deg. 33 min. east longitude.

Complaint is made of the new British army rifle that it is less effective than the old because the trajectory in the short rifle is not so flat. Out of one hundred and sixty-two prizes won at Bisley, the Lee-Enfield secured only twelve.

The French army estimates call for \$136,144,000 or \$1,416,648 less than last year. The effective upon which the estimates are based is 29,000 officers (an addition of 76), 520,831 men (a reduction of 6,228), 683 officers and 24,034 men of the Gendarmerie, and 142,474 horses. French military organs continue to deplore the intention of reducing the period of service to two years.

Two cigar-shaped torpedo boats of a new type have been built for the Russian navy. They can navigate on the surface or partially submerged for protection.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "Our King Edward VII., with an addition of four 9.2-inch guns in separate turrets, is slightly superior in weight of discharge to the French République, whose secondary armament consists of twelve 6.4-inch guns. In weight of discharge she is outclassed, however, by the United States ships Georgia and Connecticut, especially by the latter, whose weight of discharge is 7,380, as against the King Edward's 5,920 pounds. Both American ships mount eight 8-inch guns, but whilst the Georgia carries the usual twelve 6-inch, the Connecticut mounts an equal number of 7-inch guns. The German "H" class, with 3,000 tons less displacement than the King Edward, will mount four 11-inch and fourteen 6.7-inch, four of the latter in turrets. In this case the weight of discharge is 4,400 pounds, but the German type compares more closely in tonnage with the Russian Borodino and the Italian Vittorio Emanuele."

The maneuvers of the Austrian squadron are announced for September. It includes the Hasburg, Arpad Wien, Saigetvar, Leopold and Aspern. The torpedo flotilla comprises the Tiger, Meteor and Magnet, with fifteen torpedo boats. The total displacement of the squadron is 31,868 tons, with an aggregate steam power of 76,200 indicated horse power. The complements number in all 3,403 men, and there are 209 guns.

The serious explosion at Woolwich is ascribed to a neglect by the British War Office of the restrictions upon the manufacture of high explosives which are imposed upon private dealers. At Woolwich the buildings are too near together. Though lyddite as an almost inert substance in the absence of a detonator and a priming charge of gun-cotton the contents of a number of shells went off without warning, others in the immediate neighborhood remaining stable, so far as the explosive within them was concerned, in spite of the severe shock.

The whaler Vega, in which Nordenskiöld went through the northeast passage, was crushed and sank in Melville Bay, on May 31. After a difficult journey of 300 miles in open boats across the ice, the crew reach the nearest settlement, and returned home. No lives were lost.

A naval officer wrote to King Edward asking if he could issue an order that His Majesty did not consider it necessary, that when his health was given, it should be drunk in wine. The King's secretary replied that His Majesty thought the Lords of the Admiralty would not like his interference by issuing orders, but he would be glad if it was circulated privately, as His Majesty considered that his health was as much honored by those who drank it in water as by those who drank it in wine.

In order to maintain the strength of the Russian army and navy for the present year 320,732 men have been called to the colors.

The Japanese battleship Chinyen, which was at gun practice in Ise Bay on May 27, suddenly left off and rapidly returned to Yokosuka. It appears that a shell which was being placed in a 304 cm. Krupp gun exploded, and six men were severely wounded, six other receiving slighter injuries.

The Russian cruiser Aurora underwent her machinery trials at Kronstadt on June 27. In four runs over the measured mile the rates of speed were respectively 18.7, 19.02, 18.97, and 19.2 knots, or an average of 18.97 knots for the four runs. The average number of revolutions of the engines was 134 with a working steam pressure of 180 pounds. The steam pressure in the boilers was maintained at 235 pounds to the square inch.

The Petit Parisien says it is intended to issue the new grey-blue military uniforms to all branches of the French

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service. The cavalry will be distinguished only by leggings, and the artillery by helmets instead of "Boer" hats such as the infantry are to wear. This distinctive facings hitherto worn by certain regiments are to be abolished, it being considered in the entourage of the Minister of War that they tend to keep alive an out-of-date esprit de corps. It is also desired that the soldier, when without his rifle and side arms shall resemble an ordinary civilian so much as to pass unnoticed in a crowd.

The Allgemeine Schweizerische Militarzeitung reports that a considerable number of the new German guns have already been transformed and distributed to the batteries, for an exhaustive trial of the system. The gun will recoil upon its mount by the use of springs, and the shell and powder charge are to be used separately.

The British losses in Somaliland, Africa, have been since July 1, sixteen officers killed or died of wounds and two died of disease, two men killed, four wounded and one missing, besides 338 natives killed and one missing; a total of 363.

In the gun and torpedo trials of the new British cruiser Euryalus five rounds were fired from a 9.2-inch gun in 93 seconds, with a full charge of cordite in two halves and a 380-lb. projectile.

Dr. Le Bon, a French scientific investigator, has reported an accidental discovery, which may possibly lead to a terrible death-dealing invention, a press despatch states. He was experimenting with the Hertzian rays in his laboratory, when he was suddenly surrounded by what he describes as a rain of fire from all the metallic objects in the room. He concluded from this that it would be possible to construct large metal mirrors, capable of reflecting for several miles the Hertzian rays, which, while remaining invisible, would ignite any explosive substance encountered, such as shells and gunpowder in magazines and cartridges in soldiers' belts. Warships would be particularly vulnerable owing to their extensive use of electricity, while torpedoes on board of them could be exploded by an enemy whom they were designed to destroy. This is a revival of the story of the destruction of an enemy's fleet by Archimedes with his burning glass.

In an address at the laying of the foundation stones of a new cathedral at Port Arthur, General Kouroupatkin, the Russian Minister of War, is reported to have expressed the conviction that Port Arthur would become a fortress so strong that it would be inaccessible to all enemies of Russia, no matter how large their numbers or whence they came.

## The Lake Torpedo Boat Co.,

BUILDERS OF SUBMARINE BOATS.

Controls the following U. S. Patents  
covering methods and appliances for

## SUBMARINE WARFARE:

No. 557,835, April 7, 1896.	No. 652,970, July 3, 1900.	No. 716,069, December 16, 1902.
" 575,890, January 26, 1897.	" 676,830, June 18, 1901.	" 716,844, December 23, 1902.
" 581,214, April 20, 1897.	" 685,218, March 11, 1902.	" 717,101, December 30, 1902.
" 591,851, October 19, 1897.	" 706,353, September 16, 1902.	" 719,235, January 27, 1903.
" 611,636, October 4, 1898.	" 710,472, October 7, 1902.	" 725,570, April 14, 1903.
" 617,750, January 17, 1899.	" 712,514, November 4, 1902.	" 726,227, April 21, 1903.
" 638,342, December 5, 1899.	" 714,921, December 2, 1902.	" 726,705, April 28, 1903.
" 690,708, May 29, 1900.	" 715,395, December 9, 1902.	" 726,947, May 5, 1903.

OTHER PATENTS PENDING

## Among other features, they cover:

Utilization of bottom of sea as a guiding medium; a diving compartment from which divers may leave and enter the vessel while submerged; storing fuel and supplies in superstructure; prevention of leakage of injurious gases into boat; an all around view of horizon while submerged; navigation beneath fields of ice; automatic regulation of depth of submergence by the use of hydroplanes and otherwise; increase of stability and maintenance of trim; installation of storage batteries; handling and discharging torpedoes under water; cutting cables and destroying mines; control of propelling apparatus; communication with shore while submerged at sea; submergence for long periods at desired depth, etc., etc.

These features make the LAKE TYPE superior to all others. The patented devices are the result of 20 years of study and experiment, and are covered by over 300 patent claims.

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### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A.  
 District of Porto Rico.—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Juan, P.R.  
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.  
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A.  
 Department of Luzon.—Headquarters, Manila, P.I.  
 Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Theo. J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.  
 Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.  
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.  
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.  
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A.  
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.  
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.  
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.  
 All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
 Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies G, H, L and M, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, I and K, Manila, P.I.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B, and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

#### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K and L, Fort Clark, Texas; M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Manila.  
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
 3d Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troop E, Boise Barracks, Idaho; Troops A, B, C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.  
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and K, Fort Logan, Colo.; I and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; L, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Manila, P.I.  
 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A and C, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; B and D, Fort Keogh, Mont.; E, F, G, H, under orders from Manila to United States. Address mail San Francisco, Cal. I, K, L and M, sailed from Manila for San Francisco July 14.  
 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.  
 9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla

Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; K and L, on temporary duty in Yosemite National Park, Cal.; I and M, on temporary duty in Sequoia National Park, Cal.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.  
 11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
 12th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
 13th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C, D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E, H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F, G, Fort Wingate, N.M.  
 15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

### ARTILLERY CORPS.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	17th. Manila, P.I.
2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	18th. Manila, P.I.
3d. Chickamauga Pk., Ga.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va.	20th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.	24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
9th. Manila, P.I.	25th. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.	26th. Vancouver Bks. Wash.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah.	28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.	29th. Ft. Sill, Okla.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	30th. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	
16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	

#### COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. De Soto, Fla.	64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y.	65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.
3d. Fort Moultrie, S.C.	66th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
4th. Jackson Bks., La.	67th. Camp McKinley, H.I.
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	72d. Ft. Greble, R.I.
10th. Manila, P.I.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla.	74th. Ft. Williams, Me.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.	75th. Ft. Preble, Me.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga.	77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.	79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
17th. Santiago, Cuba.	80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
19th. Santiago, Cuba.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
20th. Havana, Cuba.	83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.
21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba.	84th. Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
22d. Havana, Cuba.	85th. Manila, P.I.
23d. Havana, Cuba.	86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
24th. Havana, Cuba.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.	89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
27th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
38th. Manila, P.I.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	108th. Manila, P.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.	117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
	122d. Key West, Fla.
	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	26th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

\*On temporary duty at Fort Preble, Me., during maneuvers.

#### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.  
 2d Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.  
 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.  
 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Sailed for Philippines June 1, 1903.

5th Inf.—Ordered to United States from Manila via Suez Canal. Should arrive at Pier 12, East River, New York city, about Aug. 22. Send mail to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.  
 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y. Cos. E, F, G, temporary station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

10th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Under orders to sail for United States. Send mail to San Francisco. Will be assigned station in Department of California.

11th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Cos. A, B, C, D, Discharge Camp, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.  
 16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
 18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.  
 19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.  
 26th Inf.—Sailed from Manila July 14 for San Francisco, Cal.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 28th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 30th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

#### BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

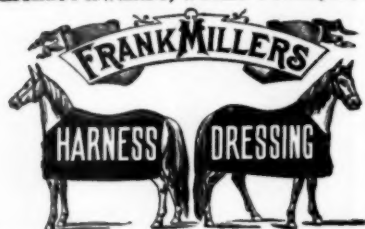
#### STEAMSHIP SAILINGS ON PACIFIC COAST.

##### From San Francisco.

Coptic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Aug. 12.  
 America Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Aug. 26.  
 Sierra, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 27.  
 Korea, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sept. 3.  
 Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sept. 11.  
 Hong Kong Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sept. 19.  
 China, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sept. 29.  
 Doric, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Oct. 7.  
 Ventura, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Oct. 8.  
 Nippon Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Oct. 15.  
 Siberia, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Oct. 22.  
 From Vancouver, B.C.  
 Aorangi, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 21.  
 Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Aug. 24.  
 Moana, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Sept. 18.  
 Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Sept. 21.  
 Empress of India, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Oct. 5.  
 Miowera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Oct. 16.

The British War Office has decided to maintain an army corps of 25,000 men in South Africa. There are to be four cavalry regiments, twelve batteries of field artillery, fourteen battalions of the line, and four garrison regiments. The South African force is spoken of by Mr. Brodrick rather as an addition to the defensive forces of India, which is not kept in India because the climatic conditions of South Africa are more favorable. Men are not sent to India under twenty years of age, whereas youths develop so well in South Africa that recruits can be sent with advantage as soon as they finish their training in depots at home.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



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Phila. Aug. 12, 10 a.m. | New York Aug. 26, 10 a.m.  
 St. Louis, Aug. 19, 10 a.m. | Phila. Sept. 2, 10 a.m.

**RED STAR LINE.**  
 New York—Antwerp—Paris.

Zeeland, Aug. 8, 10 a.m. | Vandalia, Aug. 22, 10 a.m.  
 Finland, Aug. 15, 10 a.m. | Kronland, Aug. 29, 10 a.m.

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 265-267 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 10-16 Dearborn St., Chicago; 29 State St., Boston; 21 Post St., San Francisco.

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## GENERAL RUCKER'S WAYS.

Gen. Charles King, in the United Service Magazine for August, tells of an enthusiastic young Irishman, recently made company quartermaster sergeant, who desiring to know when certain supplies would be issued by the Government, thought it the thing to address the fountain head direct. The quartermaster general of the Army gets a few hundred letters each day and probably never saw this ingenious epistle. At all events, no reply came, and the sergeant tried again. Finally he wrote a third time somewhat to this effect: "Dear Sir: I've been trying for a month to get you to answer a civil letter. I want to know and my company wants to know whether their tents are to be here in time for camp. If they ain't we mean to know the reason. What kind of a quartermaster general are you anyhow if you don't 'tend to business?' and signed it, like a little man, as Quartermaster Sergeant.....Guard, Co..... Fourth Infantry.....N.G. Adds General King: "Once in the dim past the writer of this chronicle was sent by a brigade quartermaster to the City of Washington with instructions to ascertain at old Major Rucker's office whether a certain requisition had reached him and whether it could be honored at once. Big with importance as he was small in stature, the boy orderly marched into the presence of that terror of old timers in the Regular Service, and as tersely as he knew how, fired the message at the major. Rucker dropped his quill and stared. A dozen officers, clerks and messengers dropped everything they had in hand and stared. There was a moment of awful silence and suspense—then a vocal explosion the like of which the youngster never heard till long years after when a wagon train stalled in a Wyoming quicksand. He fled from that presence with ears a tingle and galloped back to Chain Bridge without drawing rein. And now, long years later, he could feel sympathy for this boy sergeant when, without a word of comment, his letter came back 'Respectfully referred by the Quartermaster General U.S. Army to the Adjutant General of .....'. What the former thought and said was never locally known. What the latter wrote was explicit, to say the least."

It is a rule in the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL not to permit a description of the charms of the ladies referred to in our personal columns. All the ladies of the Army and the Navy are so attractive that if we were to undertake to describe them we should be in danger of falling into the style of the Southern editor who thus writes concern-

ing a local belle: "Miss Isabella Huffman, a most prepossessing, vivacious and highly accomplished young lady of Rome, Ga., is visiting the interesting and happy family of her brother, Conductor J. H. Huffman, of Gadsden. The fair Miss Isabella is one of those modest, sweet young ladies that look the picture of loveliness, happiness and beauty, and is one of the most radiantly and beautifully luminous figures to be found among her sex; also in the rich and proud possessor of a most fascinating pair of sparkling peepers, supplemented with the most gorgeous, beautiful showers of coal black tresses, which fall so gracefully and nestle so closely, charmingly, admirably and covetously about her neck and shoulders in such rich profusion, and which would make a Grecian beauty or a queen envy could they but see her. Miss Huffman belongs to a distinguished Georgian family of the genuine thoroughbred type, refined, modest, cultured and intellectual, bordering somewhat on gilt edged aristocracy, while sprightliness is set upon her lips, and in readiness of wit she is unsurpassed. The Mirror wishes for the fascinating and fair Miss Isabella a most deliciously pleasant time during her sojourn in the beautiful Queen City on the Coosa."

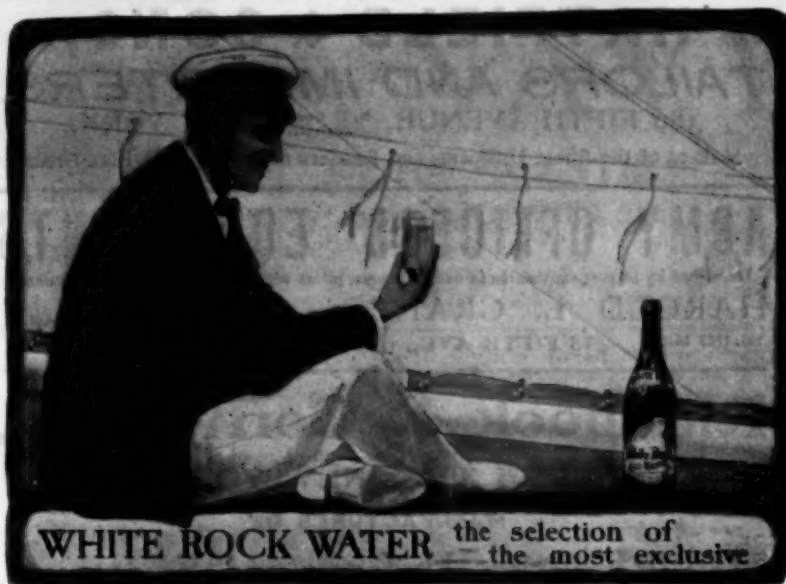
## STORIES OF WHISTLER.

Whistler, the artist, seems to have learned at West Point as little of punctuality as he did of silica. His laxity in the matter of engagements, Harper's Weekly tells us, was notorious. No one ever knew if he were coming or not to affairs. But his point of view is explained in his answer to a friend of his, who knew that he had an engagement to dine with some swells in a distant part of London, and who felt that it was most impolitic for Whistler to offend them. It was growing late, and yet Whistler was painting away, madly, intently.

"My dear fellow," he said to him at last, "it is frightfully late, and you have to dine with Lady Such-a-One. Don't you think you'd better stop?"

"Stop?" fairly shrieked Whistler. "Stop, when everything is going on so beautifully? Go and stuff myself with disgusting food when I can paint like this? Never! Never! Besides, they won't do anything until I get there—they never do!" And the entire speech is most characteristic of the man.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of Whistler's ways, says: "It was amusing to hear him declaiming against the British in the South African War. For our own recent conflict with the Spaniards he had nothing but admiration. I remember his speak-



ing with enthusiasm of the dignity of this country in the entire affair, and especially of the high breeding shown by our officers in their attitude toward the enemy. He was eloquent over our treatment of Admiral Cervera. The occasion seemed appropriate and I asked him why he did not come over to visit us, telling him what a welcome he would be sure to receive. Whistler was always a man of singularly upright carriage, but he seemed to stand more erect than ever as he stopped in the middle of the pavement, and, tapping it with his stick, looked me straight in the face and earnestly declared, 'I shall come to America when the duty on works of art is abolished.' His tight fitting coat was buttoned around him as he spoke, the tall silk hat, with its straight brim, which he always wore, added to the piquant grimace of his appearance, and as he gave me his terse ultimatum, he seemed a fighter, every inch of him, hurling defiance at the lawgivers of his native land. He was ever ready for a legal scrimmage; in fact, it may be said that he delighted in litigation."

A portion of the London "Referee" was erased by the Russian Censor. The editor asked for an explanation. The reply sent from the office of the Press Censor was that

the following paragraph was objected to: "So far as the Czarewitch is concerned, this animal occupies an absurd position. He has no chance, and the sooner he is added to the list of 'dead 'uns' the better." The Press Censor begged to point out that to refer to the Czarewitch as "this animal" was only insolent, but to suggest that he should be murdered or added to the list of "dead 'uns" was infamous. It was only when the editor explained that he was referring to a horse and a race, and not to the heir of the Russian throne, that the "Referee" was once again allowed to be delivered to its subscribers in the dominions of the Czar.

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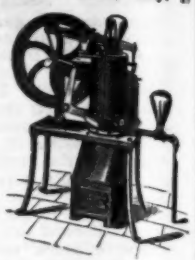


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